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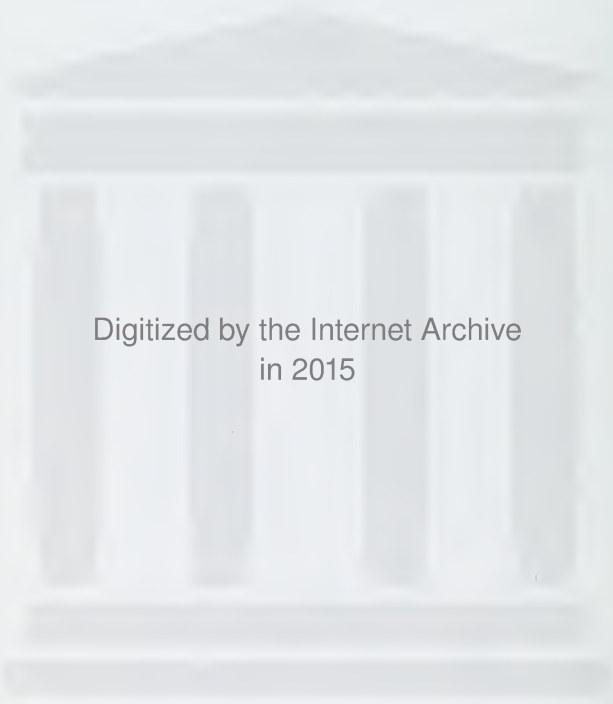
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CAPTAIN ALFRED H. PEIRCE.

1839.

A HISTORY
OF THE
TROY CITIZENS CORPS,

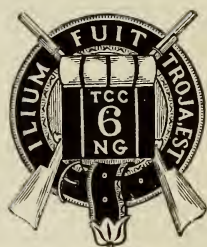
TROY, N. Y.

BY HARRY P. JUDSON.

“A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY
OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP
AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED.”

TROY, N. Y.
TROY TIMES PRINTING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND THIRD STREET.
1884.





PREFACE.

The principle that a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free state, is recognized in the Constitution of the United States, and has become fully embodied in the organic life of the republic. Free schools, free speech, a free press, are essential to the safe exercise of a free ballot ; and on these essentials it is our pride that the republic is securely founded. But beneath the smooth surface of civilized society are always seething the savage elements of disorder. Behind the stately courtesies which mark the intercourse of enlightened nations, are always lurking envy, jealousy, and cupidity, likely at any moment to bring opposing interests into hostile collision. The complex organism of civilization is ever ready to resolve into its primitive forms ; and of those forms, force is the sole master. So it is that the strong arm of force must be kept always prepared to execute the mandates of law, and to preserve the state from foreign aggression. Our country is happily spared, by three thousand miles of ocean, from the need of maintaining that huge armament which is so crushing to the life of European nations. But the experience even of our first century of national existence has taught us the absolute necessity of maintaining the military spirit, and of keeping alive a knowledge of the modes of military action. The admirable academy at West Point is of priceless value in providing a constant supply of trained and intelligent officers. Let this be supplemented by a well-organized and well-disciplined body of citizen soldiers, and we have ever at hand the means of immediate defence, and the nucleus around which may be rapidly gathered a powerful and efficient army. Washington was saved in 1861 by militia

regiments. The volunteer army was organized and officered largely with material from the militia. The ignorance and inefficiency of which there were so much in those early months, came mainly from a previous neglect of the militia organization. But the fact that we had any army at all which could be distinguished from a mob, resulted from the West Point Academy, and from the trained militia of the states.

In view of these facts, the advantage immediately appears of using all reasonable means to encourage excellence in the National Guard ; and it should be borne in mind that a good militia, means, mainly, a militia composed of respectable and trustworthy men. The service, then, must be put in such light, and surrounded with such respect and attractions, as to draw to it and keep in it men of a sterling quality. This end is not aided by the niggardliness of small politicians, or by the sneers of those wise ones who forget the past and are blind to the future.

This little book is an attempt to contribute, however slightly, to the efficiency of our citizen soldiery by telling the simple story of one of its worthy organizations.

The TROY CITIZENS CORPS is a company of whose good name its members are jealous, and in whose record the citizens of Troy take pride. It is to be hoped that the *esprit du corps* now prevailing in the Troy Citizens Corps may be kept unabated.

To collect these few facts has been a task of no little difficulty. The records of the old corps were at one time placed for safe keeping in the top story of Cannon Place. A fire destroyed them all. A single book of minutes is extant, covering about ten years. For the rest, the historian has been obliged to depend on a few stray documents, on a collation of the recollections of old members, and on the files of the Troy daily papers. The local columns of these last had to be searched carefully, from 1835 to 1864. It will be readily understood that records collected in this way cannot be complete. Especially, more or less names of former members must have been

omitted. But it is hoped that all essential facts have been obtained.

There are two points to which attention is requested. It has not been possible to preserve the due balance and proportion between different periods of the record. More space has been given to those portions for which materials were found in most abundance. This has been a necessity of the circumstances ; and if any old members find their own times treated with scant detail, it is hoped that they will be indulgent.

In the second place, copious use has been made of newspaper clippings and of the record books of the Corps. It has seemed to the writer that such extracts, showing vividly how events were viewed when they happened, would be of more interest in a work like this than a mere narration of facts.

The historian is indebted for material aid and for abundant courtesies to so many that it is difficult to particularize. And yet he feels that especial acknowledgment must be made to Maj. Gen. J. B. CARR, to MR. P. F. VANDERHEYDEN, to MR. DEWITT CLINTON, the courteous librarian of the Troy Y. M. A., to MR. C. B. BISHOP, MR. WM. R. GRAY, of New York, MR. C. E. WOLF, Secretary of the Albany Burgesses Corps, to MR. WM. H. YOUNG and to Maj. I. F. HANDY.



A HISTORY OF THE TROY CITIZENS CORPS.

THE OLD CORPS.

After the war of 1812, interest in military affairs in this state was for a long time dormant. The militia of New York, through continued neglect, became much demoralized. The system of organization then in vogue, never too good, had been quite out-grown, and its defects became each year more apparent. At length intelligent men began to deplore the lack of a trustworthy citizen soldiery, and to cast about them for expedients by which public interest could be awakened, and a good class of citizens induced to render military service. Of these, one of the most fruitful in good results was the device of independent companies. They were to bear their own expenses, and could thus be left to the dictates of their taste in selecting arms and equipments. Being subject to the orders both of the Governor of the State, and of the Mayor (if in a city), they could always be ready for any emergency of public danger. A sufficient inducement from the State was furnished by exemption from other military duty and from a certain amount of taxation.

The first company organized under this plan was the Albany Burgesses Corps, in 1833, and the Troy Citizens Corps and Utica Citizens Corps soon followed.

In accordance with a notification previously published in the city papers, a meeting of those interested was held

at the assembly room of the Troy House, September 23, 1835, and an organization effected by the choice of Thomas Turner, Superintendent of the Albany Iron Works, as Captain, and Henry R. Bristol, then County Clerk of Rensselaer County, as President.

A committee on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Alfred H. Pierce, Joseph Wickes, Morton Fairchild, Luther R. Laselle and Thomas Grenell. From the result of their labors we add a few citations.

The little volume bears on its title page the following: "CONSTITUTION and BYE-LAWS of the TROY CITIZENS CORPS. Instituted, September 23, 1835. Troy.: Kemble & Hooper, Printers, No. 8 State-street, 1835."

The uniform adopted, it may be added, was substantially that of the old Trojan Greens. This was a company which had flourished in Troy before the war of 1812, had done good service in the field during that contest, and had fallen to pieces soon after the end of hostilities. Capt. Turner at one time was its commanding officer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be known and distinguished as the "TROY CITIZENS CORPS;" and its object shall be, the improvement of its members in martial and military exercises.

ARTICLE II.—The uniform of this Corps shall consist of a cap of the following description, viz: Black leather, of conical form, with brass front and band, and plate representing the rising sun, and scales. The plume, buff and green, with buff and green cord, and tassel. The knapsack of black painted canvass, with a valise at the top, covered with light colored hair seal skin, with brass ends. The belt white, and white cross belts, with cartouch box and bayonet sheath of black leather and brass mountings. The coat green, with scale wings; four gilt stripes and buttons on a buff standing collar; thirty-six buttons on the breast, one and a quarter inches apart; sixteen buttons on the skirt; buff scolloped cuffs, and four buttons on each sleeve. The pantaloons green—of same shade as coat, with a buff stripe on the outer seam, one and a quarter inches wide. The musket and bayonet of uniform make. The distinction between officers and privates shall be a straight hanger, with gilt scabbard and red sash.*

*The first man to wear the uniform of the T. C. C. was Charles L. Garfield.

ARTICLE III.—The officers of the Corps shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, a Captain and three Lieutenants, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be elected in their stead.

ARTICLE XII.—Any person desirous of resigning his membership, may do so, *provided* his dues and fines are paid.

ARTICLE XIII.—Three-fourths of the members present at a meeting and voting, shall have power to expel any member.

ARTICLE XVI.—A majority of the members present at a meeting and voting, shall have power to order a public parade of this Corps; but it shall be the imperative duty of the Corps to parade publicly, on each anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Each and every member shall bear an equal proportion of all the expenses incurred by the Corps; but the right and title to property and effects of the Corps, shall be solely vested in the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XXI.—Twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum, and shall have power to transact all business.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BYE-LAWS.

I. Each and every member shall be fined for the following offences, in such sum as is set opposite to the respective offence :

For being absent from a meeting at roll-call,	-	-	\$0 12½
Leaving meeting or drill without permission,	-	-	0 50
Leaving ranks on public parade without permission,	-	-	3 00
Addressing presiding officer, or a member, at any meeting, in a disrespectful manner,	-	-	1 00
Disobeying the orders of a superior officer, when on drill or parade, at the discretion of the President; in a sum not exceeding <i>two dollars</i> , nor less than <i>fifty cents</i> .			
Refusal or neglect of non-commissioned officers to serve notices of meetings,	-	-	1 00
Not appearing at a drill,	-	-	0 25
For not appearing at a parade,	-	-	2 00
For recognizing a friend or acquaintance while on parade,			0 25

II. Any member appearing at a meeting or parade in a state of intoxication, shall be fined for the first offence *five dollars*, and for the second, he shall be expelled.

V. No spirituous liquors shall at any time be permitted to be introduced into any of the meetings of this Corps; and no officer shall be permitted to furnish any refreshments to the Corps.

The formation of the Citizens Corps was greeted with much popular favor, and from the outset it had the countenance of many of the solid men of the city. Troy

had then reached the respectable proportions of a city of 17,000 people. The early members were mostly middle-aged, nearly all married, and a number of them men of property. One of the first honorary members was the Hon. William L. Marcy, at whose funeral, some twenty years later, the Corps acted as escort. It is also especially worthy of note that one of those most interested in the organization of the Corps was Gen. John E. Wool, and that its first lessons in the art military were under his personal supervision. Gen. Genet, too, was an active patron of the new company. Planted in so good soil, it is not to be wondered at that the Corps took strong root, and flourished apace. It became at once an institution of the city; and an institution of the city it is to-day.

In the *Budget*, December 18, 1835, we find an article commenting favorably on the recommendations of Gen. Cass, Secretary of War, with regard to improvement of the militia. The last sentence of the Secretary's report, as quoted, was : "And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service." The *Budget* then continues : "While on this subject, it may not be inappropriate to say a word respecting the Troy Citizens Corps. This is a 'voluntary association' of many of the public spirited citizens of Troy, in the vigor of their manhood ; with the laudable design of improving themselves in military discipline, and of inculcating by example a proper and patriotic military spirit. Their labours and example will not be fruitless. Henceforth it will not be deemed discreditable to bear arms in the ranks of citizen soldiers. The greater discredit will attach to those who seek to lampoon or deteriorate our militia. Most of the members of the Citizens Corps are exempts. They have equipped themselves, and are fully and efficiently organized. In addition to this, the Corps have provided a new, unique and appropriate uniform, which is spoken of as highly and unusually neat and martial in its ap-

pearance. A similar company was organized in Albany in 1834,* called the Albany Burgesses Corps, and the legislature passed a special act recognizing its existence. A like favor will be asked in behalf of the Troy Citizens Corps of the next legislature."

THE CHARTER.

An Act for the formal recognition of the Corps was accordingly introduced into the next legislature, and became a law by the signature of Governor Marcy, May 20, 1836. We quote from the Laws of New York, Chapter 387, Laws of 1836 :

AN ACT,

IN RELATION TO THE TROY CITIZENS CORPS.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

1. The members of the Troy Citizens Corps, performing duty under this system of military organization, shall be exempt from the performance of militia duty, in any of the companies, battalions, regiments, or brigades, in this state, except in cases of insurrection and invasion.

2. Whenever any member of said Corps shall have performed as many days' duty as is required of the members of the artillery or rifle companies in the city of Troy, he shall be entitled to the same privileges of exemption which are now extended to members of said artillery or rifle companies by the militia laws of this state.

3. The said Corps shall be subject to the call of the mayor of the city of Troy, to prevent insurrection, and preserve the peace and good order of the said city ; and also to the command of the governor of this state, who may at his discretion, and for sufficient reason, disband the said Corps.

4. The provisions of this act shall not extend to any members of said Corps who do now or may hereafter hold any military commission.

5. The number of individuals composing this Corps shall not exceed eighty.

6. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

ARMS AND QUARTERS.

The first arms used were old-fashioned flint lock muskets. These were retained until 1855. On the 13th

* In 1833. The Act of Incorporation was passed in 1834.

of October of that year, through the influence of the late John A. Griswold, then mayor of the city, the State of New York issued to the Corps 60 Enfield rifles, and 60 sets of equipments. During the riots in 1863, it was feared that these arms, which were stored in the Fulton Market Hall, might be seized by the mob. They were accordingly removed to the State Armory. Here they remained until Nov. 3, 1869, when they were turned over to the State by Col. Geo. T. Steenberg.

The first drill room was in the small hall near the Mansion House, in the block of buildings yet standing on Washington Square, adjacent to that hotel. The company soon removed, however, to the southwest corner of Congress and Third streets, where the armory was maintained for several years. When the Tibbits building, called the Military Hall, was erected, on the site of the present State Armory, on River street, the Corps there obtained commodious quarters. This home was occupied until fire made a move necessary in 1848. The city authorities then granted the use of Fulton Market Hall, and this was retained to the end.

THE BEGINNING OF WORK.

As soon as the Corps was fully organized, drill was begun, and was continued with great vigor through the winter. Fifty copies of Scott's tactics were distributed among the members, and the services of Captain Ringgold, United States Army, from Watervliet Arsenal, were obtained as instructor. By the next spring, such progress had been made in the military art that a few out-door drills were held. The first parade in full uniform, however, was on the 4th of July, 1836, the Corps forming part of the procession in honor of the 60th Anniversary of our National Independence. The new company were received with military honors and escorted to their place in line by the Troy City Guards and the Troy Union Artillery. Captain Turner having been appointed marshal of the day, First Lieutenant Alfred H. Peirce was in command during the parade.

The Corps wound up the celebration by a dinner at the Mansion House.

The following is a partial list of those who turned out at this first public appearance of the Troy Citizens Corps. There were about twenty-eight muskets in line.

Captain, THOMAS TURNER,
First Lieutenant, ALFRED H. PEIRCE,
Second " ERASTUS F. BRIGHAM,
Third " LEWIS LYONS.

Franklin Belcher, William M. Bliss, Franklin Cummings, Lewis Ellsworth, William Fellows, Charles L. Garfield, Richard H. Hale, Luther R. Laselle, William Lee, Abel B. Moore, Ebenezer L. Morgan, S. F. Phelps, Loyal S. Pond, Joseph C. Potter, Joseph Wickes.

The next day, July 5, 1836, the Corps again paraded, and were reviewed by the Hon. William L. Marcy, and by Gen. Genet. After the review, the company and their guests enjoyed a sumptuous collation at the Troy House.

November 24, 1836, the Corps turned out for target practice. There were thirty-two muskets in line. After marching through some of the principal streets, they proceeded to the field selected, near the Hoosick road. The first prize was gained by Lieut. L. R. Laselle.

On the evening of January 5, 1837, the T. C. C. gave a ball at the Troy House. It was opened about eight o'clock with the old country dance, "Speed the Plough," after which Philip Heartt, Esq., then U. S. Consul at Glasgow, called the cotillions. Several members of the Albany Burgesses Corps were present in full uniform, together with many of our prominent citizens. This first reception was a very enjoyable one, and the annual balls of the Corps afterwards became a pleasant feature in the social life of our city.

THE RIOT OF 1837.

On the morning of St. Patrick's day, some images were found suspended in the first ward, which excited the anger of the Irish. A number of attempts were made to take the images down, and, resistance being

made, several persons were injured. In the course of these fights, hurts were received by certain citizens not concerned in the affair. This aroused the wrath of Americans, who indulged in retaliatory acts, and some doors and windows were broken. Several persons also of each faction were wounded by shot from common shot guns, and in other ways.

The mayor, Richard P. Hart, called out the Citizens Corps to preserve order. The Corps assembled at 2 o'clock in full uniform. Each man was provided with three ball cartridges, one of which was at once put into the musket. At 1:30 Mayor Hart and Recorder Cushman appeared at the armory and ordered the company to be dismissed, but for the men to hold themselves ready for immediate service at the signal of four taps on the bell of St. Paul's church. At 7 o'clock the signal was given. The Corps were promptly in line and were sent first to the Court House, then to the southeastern part of the city. By that time, however, the mob had dispersed. After marching around some time in that vicinity, the Corps were ordered to the jail, where the fourth section were left, under Lieut. Sellick. The rest of the company were sent to the court house, where they were under arms until 9 o'clock. During the night the different sections were on guard around the jail, as it was thought that an attempt would be made to rescue some of the rioters who had been arrested. A few days afterwards, one of the injured men died of his wounds.

The *Whig* of March 18th, says: "The Troy Citizens Corps had been provided with several rounds of ball cartridges—had their muskets loaded with them—and had received orders to do prompt execution, should the occasion require; and this order would unquestionably have been obeyed. * * * We cannot omit this opportunity to bear testimony to the value to the city of the Citizens Corps. Made up of spirited young men, and subject to the call of the mayor on all occasions of emergency, such a company is invaluable, and deserves the most liberal encouragement. Its utility was fully and fairly tested last night."

EXCURSIONS.

In 1837, the Corps made two trips, a brief one to Hudson, and another, in company with the Burgesses Corps,

to Catskill. On the latter occasion, the Troy Citizens Corps left Troy early on the morning of August 21, on the steamer "Jonas C. Heartt." At Albany they were received by the Albany Burgesses Corps and escorted to the steamer which was to convey them to Catskill. So crowded were the streets that morning to see the Troy company on its first appearance in Albany, that it was quite difficult to march at all. At the dock in Catskill the two companies were met by forty gentlemen on horse-back, who escorted them to the village. After dinner, line was formed on the green, and the command was drilled first by Capt. Osborne and then by Capt. Peirce. The steamer "Albany" brought the excursionists back late in the evening.

"THE DEAD MARCH."

Death first touched the Corps in the fall of 1837, in the person of Edward Devol. The company attended his funeral and paid the usual military honors.

1838—At the celebration of the Declaration of Independence the Corps acted as guard of honor to the procession. At the banquet following Capt. Peirce offered this toast on behalf of the Troy Citizens Corps: "The Mayor of the City of Troy; at home a gentleman—always at home."

RECEPTION TO THE STATE FENCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA AND ALBANY BURGESSES CORPS.

On this same 4th of July, the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, Pa., Col. James Page, commanding, were in Albany as guests of the Burgesses Corps. The next day the two companies visited Troy, on invitation of the Citizens Corps. The latter received their guests at the steamboat landing, and escorted them through State, Third, Ferry and Second Streets, to the Court House. There they were formally welcomed to the city by the Mayor, Recorder and Common Council, and received by them. The whole party then proceeded to the armory of the Troy Citizens Corps on Congress street, where a collation was served at about 12 o'clock. The visit-

ing companies were afterwards escorted to the arsenal at Watervliet.

In December, 1838, the Corps went to Albany, by appointment, and paid their respects to Gov. Marcy, who was about to retire from his last term at the State House. The Governor had from the first been an honorary member and an active friend of the organization.

1839—On the first of January, the Troy Citizens Corps were received by the Albany Burgesses Corps. Then returning to Troy, the company called on Mayor Heartt, Recorder H. W. Strong, Gen. Wool and other friends.

THE TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

For the summer of 1839, an elaborate six days' excursion was planned, and was carried out with perfect success. The Corps sailed from Troy Monday evening, July 22, on the steamer "John M. Mason." They were escorted to the boat by the Troy Independent Artillery, Capt. Howe. At Albany, they were transferred to the steamboat "Swallow," Capt. McLean. While passing Haverstraw, next morning, the expedition was saluted by the Pulaski Cadets, of New York, who were in camp. The Corps were received on their arrival in New York by the Tompkins Blues, Capt. Seely, and under their escort marched to the City Hotel for breakfast. The march to the Perth Amboy Ferry was escorted by the Tompkins Blues, and also by the Union Riflemen, Capt. Parker. At Perth Amboy, cars were taken for Bordentown, and there transfer was made to the night boat on the Delaware River for Philadelphia. Arriving in that city on Wednesday, the Corps were received by a military detachment consisting of fourteen companies, under command of Col. James Page, of the Fencibles. Among these companies were the State Fencibles, under Lieut.* S. Goldey ; Washington Grays, Col. Childs ; Lafayette Artillerists, Capt. Barger ; National Grays, Major Fritz, and Hibernian Greens, Capt. Elsegood. The parade was an imposing one, and was reviewed by Major General Pat-

* Lieut. Goldey is now a resident of Troy.

terson and Brigadier General Prevost. The Troy Citizens Corps were the guests of the Fencibles, and during their brief stay were treated with princely hospitality by their military hosts. There was a collation at the armory of the Washington Grays, a reception by the mayor of the city, and a fine entertainment by the Fencibles at "Our House," in honor of their visitors. Our soldiers were also escorted by their generous friends to all the interesting objects in the city, Fairmount Park, Independence Hall, etc., and to many places of amusement. On leaving Philadelphia, Thursday, the State Fencibles and Jackson Artillery acted as escort to the cars for Trenton. There the Corps stopped over a few trains and visited Camp Washington. This was a camp of instruction for the U. S. Army, and was under command of General Winfield Scott. Here the visitors were received with military honors. Arriving in New York rather late Thursday night, the Corps marched directly to the City Hotel. Friday was spent in resting and in seeing the sights of the metropolis, then a great city of 300,000 inhabitants. During the day the Trojans were very courteously received by the mayor, Aaron Clark. The next day, Saturday, July 27, the wanderers reached their home in the day steamer "Champlain," Capt. Gorham. A card was published in the different papers of the city, expressing thanks for the various hospitalities and courtesies received, and giving voice to the sentiments of all, "A glorious time."

THE HELDERBERG CAMPAIGN.

The anti-rent troubles in the Van Rensselaer domain culminated in the fall and early winter of 1839, in refusal to pay rent, and, in some cases, in actual resistance to the execution of writs by the Sheriff. The disturbance was of course much exaggerated by rumor, and the Sheriff became alarmed lest his *posse* should be inadequate for their duty. Influenced by this anxiety, and probably over-estimating the amount of resistance likely to be offered, Gov. Seward determined to place an ample force

of militia at the disposal of the civil authorities. Accordingly, on the 7th of December an order was issued to the various companies of Albany and Troy to report at once for duty, and at the same time a large detachment was summoned from New York City. Whether, as has been intimated, the length to which the resisters were likely to go, was over-estimated, or whether they were over-awed by the prompt display of military power, we can hardly tell; at any rate, the soldiers met with no resistance, and the writs were executed without trouble. After a week's service amid mud and snow, our boys marched back to Albany, where they were dismissed by the Governor with words of commendation, and whence they returned to their homes.

The Governor's order was received in Troy, Monday, December 9th. It was to the following effect, as sent to each member of the uniform companies :

To—

SIR—You are hereby required to appear at the armory in this city, on Tuesday morning next, at the usual signal, to proceed with me to assist me in overcoming resistance apprehended in the execution of certain warrants and other processes, delivered to me as sheriff of the county of Albany, and in seizing, arresting, and confining the resisters, their aiders and abettors, to be dealt with according to law. You are required to appear with the usual arms and equipments of the military company of which you are a member. Hereof fail not at your peril.

By order of the governor,

MICHAEL ARTCHER,

Sheriff of the County of Albany.

We cannot do better here, in relating what followed, than to quote directly from the orderly book of the Corps, the original of which is still in existence. The record is that of First Sergeant Morton Fairchild :

“ Troy, Monday, December 9, 1839. Received orders from Governor Seward to muster the Corps and prepare for service at one hour's notice. Mustered and dismissed, under orders to appear at call.*

* The call was three taps on St. John's church bell. At that time the church stood on the ground covered by Rand's Hall. The armory was opposite on the southwest corner of Congress street.

Tuesday, December 10, 1839. Orders received. Mustered and repaired to Albany for further orders.* At Albany drew seventeen rounds of ball cartridges for forty muskets and forty flints. Took conveyance at once for the seat of war. Arrived at Clarkville at nine at night, and reported to Major Bloodgood, as per order, for duty. Ordered to bivouac for the night. Four men detailed for guard; to main guard, Lieut. Read, officer of the day.

Wednesday, 11th. Reveille, roll-call, breakfast; bread, beef and coffee. Six men detailed for guard. Paraded and took up line of march for Reedsville. Halted for Sheriff to do duty, and proceeded to Rensselaerville without dinner. Roads heavy, men much fatigued, two men sick.† Quartered in an empty house—comfortable.‡ Supper; bread, cheese and a little cold boiled beef, fresh. Guard sent in, and, in consequence of excessive fatigue of Corps, none ordered to main guard. Bivouacked on floor with hay. Lieut. Corning officer of the day; two men detailed for duty at quarters.

Thursday, 12th. Two men reported for duty. Reveille. Roll-call. Sick men answered. Breakfast; bread, very little beef, and black tea. Six men detached to main guard, one man for express duty with the sheriff. Leave of absence granted to A. D. Cushing, sick, and R. H. Hale, sick. Roll-call and parade at 3 o'clock, P. M., per order from Major Bloodgood. Van Arnam excused from guard. Roll-call at 7 o'clock A. M. Lieut. Corning officer of the day, till morning. (Mem. The Corps received especial compliment from Maj. B.) Sergeant Bradley sergeant of the guard for the night. Four men (Van Arnam, Adincourt, Hyde, Curran,) detailed for especial duty, to be called at 2 o'clock A. M.

* The Corps went by boat. Including a few who joined two days later, every man was in his place but one, and he was sick.

† The road led over Helderberg mountain, was steep in places, and always rough.

‡ This was a large house reputed to be haunted. Our boys had the lower floor and the Albany Burgesses Corps were up stairs. The men brought in from the barn quantities of hay and spread it over the floor. This made a good bed, though care was necessary to avoid setting fire to it from the huge fire-place on one side of the room.

Friday, 13th. Reveille. Roll-call. Lieut. Halstead, officer of the day. Breakfast, roll-call. Six men to main guard. Sergeant Smith, Corporal Bishop, Savage, Grenell, Andrews, Laselle, L. Smith, detailed for especial duty with sheriff.

Saturday, 14th, 4 o'clock A. M., called by Captain. Commandant ordered march at 9 o'clock in the morning, with one day's provisions. Reveille at 6 o'clock. Lieut. Read officer of the day. Capt. Peirce officer of the day for the detachment. Paraded and marched from headquarters at Rensselaerville at half-past nine o'clock. Six men detailed for main guard. Arrived at Clarksville at 2 P. M., and ordered in quarters at Clark's for the night. Capt. Peirce gave an order to the quarter-master for boots for Hale, Brintnall, Van Schaick, Martin, and Casey. Van Buskirk left for home on a furlough. Doct. Hale returned. Mustered at Clark's in company with the Burgesses Corps. R. H. Hale, sergeant of the guard.

Sunday, 15th. Reveille beat at daylight. Express arrived from the governor with orders for the battalion to remain at Clark's until the following day, unless they were anxious to march. Maj. Bloodgood held consultation with the commandants of the several companies—concluded to march directly. Breakfasted—formed, and marched from Clark's at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A. M. Snow commenced falling last evening and continued without intermission through the night. Snow 18 inches deep, and continued falling rapidly through the day. Wind north. Arrived at Adam's at noon—distance eight miles. Recruited and started for Albany. Arrived at Albany at 3 o'clock p. m., after a very severe and fatiguing march. Halted at Rail Road Depot. Gov. Seward then addressed us in a short and appropriate manner. Escorted by the Burgesses Corps to the Mansion House, where, after halting an hour, sleighs were provided for us. Started at 5 o'clock, and arrived at Troy at about 6 o'clock. Marched from the Rail Road bridge to the armory, where we were dismissed by Capt. Peirce until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning next, to be discharged."

To show something of these affairs from the standpoint of the general public at that time, a few extracts are appended from daily papers :

From the *Albany Argus*, December 10: "Yesterday morning at the early hour of five, the several uniform companies detailed by order of the Governor and Sheriff assembled at the arsenal, equipped as the law directs, and at about daylight took up their line of march, under command of the Sheriff, for the scene of resistance. The number is said to have been about 150. We know little of the results of the day. Rumors in abundance are afloat. At the last accounts the military were at Clark's tavern, twelve miles from the city. There is, we suspect, no truth in the reported muster of the resisters in considerable force at the Gulph bridge, the destruction of the bridge, &c. It rained steadily during the day."

The *Argus*, December 11th, contained Governor Seward's proclamation, warning all persons to desist from unlawful acts, and to coöperate with the Sheriff and military. It then continued :

"If we may judge from the increased activity in the military movements, and from the Governor's proclamation, the dangers at the Helderberg thicken. The assemblage of resisters at or near Reedsville is said to be large—report says 1,000 men—armed to some extent, and with one or two field pieces. Our information from the seat of war is down to 7 o'clock last evening. The Albany Corps, not finding accommodations in the immediate vicinity of the assemblage, returned to Clark's, twelve miles from the city, lodged there on Monday night, and yesterday, after receiving the proclamation of the Governor, proclaimed martial law, took possession of the two taverns, and sent in an express for re-enforcements. Yesterday, three companies from Troy (about 90 men) paraded in this city at noon, and left town for the seat of difficulty at 3 P. M., in post coaches. At 7 o'clock this morning, the entire force were to be marched against the resisters."

From the *Troy Whig*, December 11: "An express arrived in this city to-day about 12 o'clock, from the 'Helderbarrack,' from which we learn that the military companies from Troy and Albany are encamped near the scene of action, and that they will await the arrival of the troops from New York—who are expected to-morrow morning—before any movements are made."

From the *Argus*, December 12: "Reports from the seat of war are favorable to the pacific termination of the controversy. The Sheriff and his armed associates were permitted to traverse the supposed belligerent section without resistance in any form."

From the *Argus*, December 13: "The manor difficulties may be regarded as at an end—if, indeed, they have at any moment really

existed in any formidable aspect. Information has been received from the Sheriff that he is successfully serving his processes without resistance. We understand that he reached Rensselaerville, the extreme Manor town, last evening, and that his only annoyance was in finding quarters among the inhabitants for himself and company."

From the *Argus*, Monday, December 16, 1839: "Yesterday afternoon, the several companies from this city and Troy, under the command of Maj. Bloodgood, marched into town, having closed the campaign and the war in the course of a week's service. Arrived at the rail road depot on State Street, they were briefly addressed by the Governor and dismissed. Thence the Burgesses Corps marched down State Street, to the Mansion House, as an escort to the Troy companies, where they took their leave.

"These citizen soldiers, it will be recollected, marched out last Monday morning, under the summons of the Sheriff. They numbered at the start about 150; and they were subsequently joined by three companies from Troy, in number about 100. They passed the first night at Clarksville, (12 miles from the city); thence marching to Rensselaerville, where the main body were stationed for two or three days, detachments accompanying the Sheriff to Knox and other towns. On Friday they returned to Clarksville; and yesterday marched to town, the snow nearly knee deep, and the storm raging without intermission during the day.

"The alacrity with which these citizen soldiers have obeyed a summons for the maintenance of law and order, and the calmness, order and soldier-like bearing, with which they have endured the fatigue and exposure, (the weather, alternate rain and snow, having been severe,) have added to their claims upon the respect and admiration of their fellow-citizens. They have borne themselves like veterans, and we hear from all quarters of the high discipline and propriety of conduct that have characterized their week's service, both in camp duties and in their intercourse with the people of the towns."

In the Laws of New York, Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1840, we find an act passed March 21, entitled :

"An Act for the payment of certain portions of the militia, called into the service of the State in December, 1839."

For those called into service from the counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Albany and Rensselaer the following was the schedule of pay :

To each field and staff officer,	-	\$5 00 per day.
" officer of the line,	- -	4 00 "
" non-commissioned officer,	-	3 00 "
" musician and private,	- -	2 50 "

For each day they shall have been in actual service of the State.

The number of days was decided to be nine. When the Corps met in their armory to adjust the matter of pay, it was voted unanimously that the entire sum should be turned over to the company treasury.*

1841-2—At the 4th of July banquet, 1841, the following toast was offered by Gen. G. R. Davis, Marshal of the day: "The Troy Citizens Corps—exact in discipline, prompt in obedience to orders, the pride of the city, and an ornament to the profession."

On the 12th of July, 1841, the New York Light Guard, Captain Vincent, came to Troy on their return home from encampment at Saratoga. The Corps met them at the railroad bridge, and with their guests paraded through several streets, passing in review before the Mayor. The Light Guard were given luncheon at the armory, and dinner at half-past 6 o'clock at the Mansion House. Meanwhile the New Yorkers were escorted to the arsenal at Watervliet, where Major Baker, the commandant, gave them the freedom of the grounds. The next morning the visitors left for home on the steamer "Troy," Capt. Gorham.

CAMP AT SARATOGA.

July 19-26, 1841—The Corps left Troy, Monday, July 19, with 22 muskets. Their numbers were afterwards increased so that they returned with 51. Arriving at Saratoga, they were received by Gen. Blanchard and staff, and addressed in welcome on behalf of the citizens, by the pastor of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Kennedy. After pitching tents† and making some camp arrangements, they marched to Montgomery Hall, where they were entertained at dinner by Gen. Blanchard. While completing the camp, a heavy storm of rain and hail set in, but proved no damper to the enthusiasm of the campers.

The regular routine of camp duties was then begun, and continued for a week. At the dress-parades large audiences from the hotels and village were invariably

* This precedent was followed after the Albany service in 1877.

† On the grounds just vacated by the New York Light Guards.

present ; and many ladies and gentlemen were at different times entertained in the camp. On Sunday, July 18, the company, in full dress uniform, without arms, marched to the Methodist church in Washington street, and attended divine service. In the evening of the same day after dress-parade, a hollow square was formed and the men united in singing the "Tyrolese Evening Hymn" and the "Dismission," accompanied by the band. At least two thousand spectators were present on this occasion. Next day camp was broken, and the Corps marched off the ground, to the tune "The girl I left behind me." The entire encampment was of much profit in the way of military improvement, and was heartily enjoyed by all.

On the 16th September, 1842, the Poughkeepsie Guards were received and entertained in this city by the Troy Citizens Corps.

ANTI-RENT AGAIN.

In 1844, late in the year, the anti-rent troubles in this and adjoining counties again became serious. Much lawlessness was practiced in some of the more remote towns, in a few instances reaching even to personal violence and homicide. The sheriff's deputies in Rensselaer were active, and succeeded in arresting in the town of Grafton certain persons suspected of complicity in murder, and lodged them for safe keeping in the Troy jail. It was feared that the "Indians," in which disguise the rioters had committed most of their outrages, might make an attempt at rescue, and the mayor accordingly ordered the Citizens Corps and Troy City Artillery to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's notice. The completeness of preparation made an attack on the jail hopeless, and none was attempted. Appended is a copy of the communication addressed to Captain Peirce on that occasion :

At a special meeting of the Common Council of the City of Troy, held December 27th, 1844 :

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, be authorized and requested to call upon the Citizens Corps and Troy Artillery and direct them to

be in readiness to answer any requisition made by the Mayor upon said companies to repress any attempt to disturb the peace or violate the laws.

(Copy.)

GEO. T. BLAIR, *Clerk.*

TROY, December 28, 1844.

DEAR SIR :—Above you have a resolution of the Common Council passed the 27th of December, inst Not doubting the readiness of yourself and military corps under your command to use all proper means to repress any attempt to disturb the peace of our city, I have to request you to give such orders to your company and to establish such signals as will insure the speedy assembling of your corps, should circumstances require it. The Sheriff will have a sufficient supply of ammunition, should it be required.

With respect, your obedient, humble servant,

GURDON CORNING, *Mayor.*

TO CAPT. A. H. PEIRCE.

A letter to the *Whig*, bearing date at about this time, calls attention to the anti-rent outrages in Rensselaer and other counties, and complains that the military, the only reliance of the community in time of civil outbreak, is insufficient in Troy. The writer proceeds :

“ That we have not a sufficiency now, all who are at all conversant with our military resources must admit. True, we are still honored with the existence of the gallant Troy Citizens Corps, with Capt. Peirce at its head ; a Corps that stands pre-eminently high among the military of our State for its discipline, and is richly deserving of the many high compliments which have been bestowed upon it, both at home and abroad ; also the Troy Artillery, with Capt. W. T. Willard in command ; a Corps which, though lately re-organized, will not fail to maintain an honorable rivalry with the Troy Citizens Corps for a share of public approbation. * * * But what are these in a city numbering, as ours does, its 24,000 inhabitants.* Both corps together cannot muster at any time to exceed forty men each.” * * *

The condition of the Corps in these old days is indicated by the following extract from a letter from the present Superintendent of the Western Division of the Northern Pacific R. R., Gen. John W. Sprague, who writes from Washington Territory :

“ I joined the Corps about 1838, and continued a member until 1845, when I removed to Ohio. During the term of my membership

* 21,000 would have been nearer the mark. The census of 1845 gave a population of 21,709.

a high state of discipline was maintained, and gentlemanly conduct was the characteristic of all the members. They were then the representative men of the city. I am warranted in saying that the drill and soldierly appearance of the Corps were second to no volunteer or regular military organization at that time. The weekly drill was regarded as a delightful social gathering, as well as a military school."

On the 10th of July, 1845, the Troy Citizens Corps escorted Gen. Wool and staff to review the *Twenty-Seventh Regiment, Artillery, N. Y. S. M., then in camp at Bull's Head. Dodworth's band was with the Twenty-Seventh, and several companies from Albany were present.

From the *Albany Evening Journal*, July 11, 1845: "About 3½ o'clock the National Guards assembled under arms, on their parade grounds, and were reviewed by Brig. General Storms, Com. General of the State, and Brig. General Hull, who commands the brigade to which the Twenty-Seventh Regiment is attached. Immediately upon the conclusion of that ceremony, Brig. General Wool, of the United States Army, attended by a brilliant staff and under the escort of the Troy Citizens Corps, one of the best uniform companies in the State, came upon the ground, and were received with the usual honors.

"At 5½ o'clock the cavalry bugles announced the Governor's approach; the Regiment resumed their arms, and the Governor accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, drove into the encampments and passed the line to Col. Vermilyea's quarters. * * * During the afternoon the camp was in charge of the Troy Citizens Corps and a detachment of the Albany Emmet Guards, under Capt. Osborn, who volunteered their services for the day, and acquitted themselves, as they always do, most creditably."

July 23d, the Hartford Light Guards, Capt. Seymour, guests of the Albany Burgesses Corps, paid a visit to Troy, escorted by the latter organization. They were received and entertained by the Troy Citizens Corps. We copy from the *Whig*:

"The Burgesses Corps, one of the finest Volunteer Companies in the State, looked remarkably well in their showy scarlet uniforms and grenadier caps, nor was our own gallant and well trained corps behind the strangers in discipline and martial appearance. The Citizens Corps escorted the visitors on their way back to Albany. Each company was accompanied by an excellent band, and the windows in the streets through which they passed were thronged with gazers, who seemed delighted with the spectacle."

* Now the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

September 10, 1845, a detachment of the Troy Citizens Corps was called upon to preserve order at the execution of Henry G. Green, at the jail on Ferry Street. They were formed in hollow square before the entrance, and kept back the crowd. While the men were employed in this duty, thieves succeeded in entering the armory, and stole money and various other valuables from the clothing left there.

A gala day parade in Lansingburgh, in which our Corps appeared, was commemorated at some length in sounding verse from the pen of a local bard. The date of the occasion in question is not certain, but it must have been in these years of which we are now speaking, very likely 1846. Some extracts are added :

Now is heard their distant drum ;—
 " The Corps ! the Corps ! they come ! they come !"
 See, where the glancing sunbeams shine
 Upon the muskets' serried line ;
 Above their files with martial grace
 The sable plumes their order trace ;

* * * *

It needs than mine, an abler hand,
 To sing the chiefs of such a band.

* * * *

Soon as the ranks in order close,
 Comes forth their chief. Plume never rose
 Above a better heart.

He comes—perchance with greeting fierce—
 All love the sound—all knew " Alf. Peirce."
 They'd follow him through batter'd walls,
 Would storm an " anti-renter's " hall
 In time of strife :

* * * *

Comes the loved chief ; and by his side
 Is stalwart " Maxwell "—name of pride.
 Next to the chief, in martial band,
 Is Whitlock, second in command,
 Of gentle blood, the corps' " first luff."
 He is a man in camp and field,
 A soldier true, when under steel,
 In hall, a gentleman.

* * * *

With measured tread and aspect gruff
Follows the modest "second luff,"

The quiet "Little John."
Prompt in the field, and at the *board*
All know the modest "Dutchman's" word :
Though when the muddy tide is poured
His voice is seldom heard.

And look where Third Lieutenant Wickes
Leads on his ranks, those gallant "bricks."
'Neath his control, in bloody hour,
The "ponies" to the fight would pour,
Nor be behind the best.

Nor these alone their title claim
To honour in the corps' good name.
Not these alone, in words of cheer,
Claim at our hand attention here.

It were, in sooth, a song half sung,
A tale half told, a glass half full,
Did we not speak of sergeant Bull ;
Along the ranks his voice has rung
Since Fairchild's day.

His steel has not been tried alone
Where peace upon his armor shone ;
For he, in Indian war, 'tis said,
Has robbed the turkey of his head,
And slain the gander gray.

See, on the right, in foremost line,
Stout Casey's shoulders shine ;
Waving above the tallest there,
His heavy plume is high in air.

* * * *

Close to the "Corporal," in the rear,
Oh, "Rock.," thy ample size is there,
None other, in that brave array,
Could "cover" such a huge "K. K."

Nor Adancourt shall be forgot,
The man who hid the dinner pot !
The jolly soul, whose ready wit
No cloud has ever darkened yet.
Purveyor, he, with bluff command,
Asked at the commissary's hand
For beef and pork, for rum and bread
For *fifty men*, and all, he said,

Beneath their jackets, ample rim,
 Were made of calibre like him !
 Well might the commissary say,
 " Let peace come at an early day ! "

These all in battle rank were found
 When Helderbergh was rebel ground,
 These in the camp's rude feast have fared,
 The bivouac's chilly rest have shared,
 The winter march have dared.

* * * *

And in these ranks of mimic war,
 Come other valiant sons of Mar'.
 Guide of the left, see, even now
 Ben. Knowlson rears his gentle brow ;
 And sergeant Jones, who does not call
 Himself akin to grim old " Paul,"
 And Woolsey, name on ocean known ;

* * * *

And Babcock, ever glad to bring,
 To cheer the hour in festive ring,
 A joke, a yarn, a lay.
 Of martial mould, in stature tall,
 He is a doughty corporal,
 His comrades say.

This sonorous epic is signed " A. P. V. S." Rio de Jano., March, 1847.

NEW UNIFORM.

At a meeting of the Corps held April 5, 1847, it was decided to obtain a new dress uniform, viz : Dress coat and pantaloons. These were to be of green cloth, as before, coat trimmed with lace, shoulder knots, etc. The lowest estimate of the cost per man was \$22.00, the highest was \$25.00. To raise the necessary funds, the following plan was adopted, (\$1,000 to \$1,100 were needed). Each member was to pay an assessment of \$2.00 per week until the entire amount due from him was paid. No cloth was to be cut for any uniform until it had been entirely paid for. The Corps at that time was clear of debt, and it was hoped by this method to keep it so. There was, however, considerable trouble in the matter. The men did not pay up promptly. Capt. Peirce offered

his resignation in July, 1847, but it was not accepted. The business dragged on for some years before it was finally settled.

To give some idea of what was done and what was thought about among the citizen soldiery in those days when the engagements in the valley of Mexico seemed great battles, we give rather copious extracts from the minutes of the company. Mr. J. T. Woolsey, who was secretary for some years, was an enthusiast in Corps matters, and entered into the spirit of the parade attending a military funeral with quite as much zest as a Motley or a Napier might display in treating of the campaigns of the Netherlands or of Spain. To him we are indebted for many facts which the ordinary secretary would pass over in silence.

It should be stated here that Morton Fairchild, for many years First Sergeant of the Corps, on the breaking out of the war with Mexico raised a company, and with it entered the First New York Volunteers. Captain Fairchild led his company with marked gallantry through every battle of Scott's campaign, and was honorably mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war.

BENNINGTON.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. COL. MARTIN SCOTT.

1848—The following is from the minutes of the Troy Citizens Corps: Troy, March 1, 1848. The Corps, numbering twenty-five muskets, and accompanied by the United States Arsenal Band from Watervliet, left the armory in stages for Bennington, for the purpose of attending and assisting in the funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Brevet Lieut. Col. Martin Scott, U. S. A., who was killed in the attack on the Molino del Rey, near the city of Mexico. Arrived at Bennington about 5 o'clock p. m., and quartered at Hicks' tavern.

Bennington, March 2, 1848. After breakfast the Corps fell in and marched to the Court House, where they drilled until 11 o'clock, when they took their place on the right of the line and escorted the funeral procession

to East Bennington and back to the church. There, after the usual services a eulogy, was pronounced by Gen. Geo. R. Davis of Troy, and a dirge played by the band. The procession was then reformed and marched to the cemetery adjoining the church, where the deceased was interred with Masonic rites and with the honors of war. This being done, the Corps escorted home the friends of the deceased, and then proceeded to evening parade on the square. About 5 o'clock P. M. beat the retreat and broke ranks, having been under arms eight hours, and marched about five miles.

Bennington, March 3, 1848. A special meeting was held early this morning, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the thanks of the Corps for the many courtesies received since leaving home. At 9 o'clock A. M., after giving three cheers for Bennington, and receiving three in return, we left for Troy, where we arrived about 4½ P. M. Marched from the Northern Hotel to the residence of Gen. Wool, and serenaded his lady, and proceeded thence to the armory, where the parade was dismissed.

SYRACUSE.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WM. D. HOPPING.

From the minutes of the Troy Citizens Corps: Troy, April 18, 1848. The remains of General Hopping having arrived last night by the steamer Mason, were taken in charge by eight files from the Troy Citizen Corps as a guard of honor, and deposited in the armory for the night. At 7 o'clock this morning they were placed on board the cars under charge of the Troy Citizen Corps. The Corps then left the armory for Syracuse as an escort, numbering thirty muskets and accompanied by the United States Band from Watervliet Arsenal, all under command of Capt. McArdle of the New York City Guards. Capt. Peirce was unable to take the command on this occasion, in consequence of the illness of his partner in business. The command of the Corps was thereupon tendered by its officers to Capt. McArdle, who had already equipped himself, with the intention of taking his place in the

ranks. On arriving at Schenectady, the escort was joined by the Schenectady Independent Artillery, Capt. Springer, numbering twenty-three muskets, with Hitchcock's martial music. Arriving at Utica about 12 o'clock M., we marched without arms to Baggs' Hotel. Left at 1 o'clock, having been joined by the Utica Citizens Corps, Capt. H. R. Hart, numbering forty muskets, and accompanied by the Utica Brass Band.

Arrived at Syracuse about 4½ A. M., where we were received by the Syracuse Citizens Corps, Capt. J. F. Minard, and the Lafayette Grenadier Guards, Capt. Pfohl. After the reception, the corpse was placed under the escort of the Utica Citizens Corps. and the column formed in the following order, viz: The Schenectady Citizens Corps on the right, the Lafayette Grenadier Guards, Troy Citizens Corps and the Utica Citizens Corps on the left flank as guard of honor. We then marched to the Syracuse House, where the remains were taken in charge by the committee appointed to receive them. The Troy Citizens Corps, were quartered at the Syracuse House, where every attention was paid to them by the gentlemanly proprietor. At 8 o'clock P. M. the Corps fell in for a "McArdle drill," in full uniform, and drilled until 10 o'clock.

Syracuse, April 19, 1848. The Auburn Guards, Capt. Russel, numbering twenty muskets, and the Albany Burgesses Corps Capt. Humphreys, numbering thirty-eight muskets, arrived about 8 o'clock A. M., and were received by the Syracuse Citizens Corps. The Corps fell in at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to the Malcolm House, and drilled one hour. At 10 o'clock the Corps took their place on the left of the line, as a guard of honor. After the performance of the funeral services in the house and the delivery of a eulogy from the piazza of the Syracuse House, the procession commenced moving, about 11 o'clock; marched down Salina Street and up Onandaga, Mulberry, and James Streets, to the cemetery, where the Episcopal funeral service was read. Three volleys were then fired over the grave by the Syracuse Citizens Corps,

when the line was re-formed and marched back to the Syracuse House, and the parade was dismissed. At 4 o'clock the Syracuse Citizens Corps and the Troy Citizens Corps escorted the Auburn Guards to the railroad. At 6 P. M. the Troy Citizens Corps had a full dress parade ; and at 6½ P. M. the Albany Burgesses Corps. At 8½ P. M. the latter left for Albany.

Syracuse, April 20, 1848. At 8 o'clock A. M. the Troy Citizens Corps and Utica Citizens Corps paraded, marching through the principal streets, and left Syracuse with the Schenectady Independent Artillery at 9 o'clock. Arrived at Utica at 12½ P. M. Marched through Broad, John, Elizabeth and Genesee Streets, leaving about 1 o'clock.

About 7 o'clock P. M. arrived at Troy, where we were received by a detachment of twelve men, composed of the old members of the Corps, under Capt. Peirce, who escorted us to the armory. After receiving the thanks of Capt. McArdle for their gentlemanly and soldier-like deportment during their absence, and giving three cheers for Capt. McArdle and three for the "Old Guard," the Corps broke ranks.

Extract from Syracuse paper, April 25, 1848 : "At a final meeting of the committee having in charge the 'funeral honours,' etc., held at Syracuse the 24th April, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

'Resolved, That this committee, in behalf of the citizens of Syracuse, tender their warmest acknowledgments to Capt. McArdle, the officers and members of the Troy Citizens Corps, for their kind services in taking charge of the remains from the hands of the committee and escorting them to this city ; and for the perfect manner in which they performed the duty of escort guard, showing themselves fit representatives of the beautiful and enterprising city whose name they bear.'

FIRE.

About half an hour after the adjournment of the regular meeting of the company, May 1, 1848, a fire broke out in the stable, in the rear of Halstead's Hotel. A few members of the Corps were promptly at the armory, and succeeded in removing everything to the National Hotel

before the fire reached the Military Hall, which it did in about fifteen minutes.

RECEPTION TO GEN. WOOL.

From the minutes : "Troy, Friday, August 18, 1848. The Corps having received information this morning that Maj. Gen. Wool would be in New York Saturday morning, a parade was ordered. The Corps was in line at 5 o'clock P. M., with 42 muskets, under the command of Capt. A. H. Peirce, accompanied by Quarter-master James M. Lemon and Judge Advocate Amos K. Hadley, of the staff, and embarked for New York on the steamer Empire, Capt. Tupper. There were also in the party the United States Arsenal Band, the committee of the common council, Recorder J. S. Olin and Aldermen Sage and Watrous, and the committee of citizens, James Van Schoonhoven, Uri Gilbert and T. Vail.

"August 19, 1848. After a pleasant trip and excellent fare on board the Empire, we arrived in New York this morning at about 5 o'clock. The Corps was received at the landing by the 'New York City Guards,' Capt. McArdle, and by them escorted to the Astor House. There we received Gen. Wool and staff with military honours, and conducted him immediately to the steamer 'Hendrick Hudson,' which left in a few minutes for Albany. Soon after leaving New York the Corps fell in and were reviewed by Gen. Wool, who expressed himself very much pleased with their appearance and general deportment.

"When the General and escort were at dinner, Capt. Peirce gave, 'The health of our illustrious guest, Gen. Wool.' To this the Corps responded with nine cheers. Gen. Wool then arose, and after complimenting the Corps, gave as a sentiment, 'The citizens of Troy and the Troy Citizens Corps.' When the General sat down, Mr. Hadley rose and addressed him on behalf of the escort, and concluded by giving, 'The heroes of Buena Vista, Generals Taylor and Wool.' This was also received with nine cheers.

“About 7 o'clock P. M. arrived at Troy, and were received at the landing by the Troy City Artillery, Capt. Brintnall. The Corps and Artillery then escorted the General to his residence on First Street, through a dense crowd of citizens, who blocked up the streets nearly the whole distance. On arriving at his residence, Gen. Wool briefly addressed the escort and citizens, after which the band played ‘Home, Sweet Home.’ The Corps then returned to their armory under the escort of the Artillery, where, after receiving the thanks of Capt. Peirce for their general and individual good conduct during the excursion, the parade was dismissed.”

A member of the Corps who was engaged in the reception of General Wool, relates this incident. On being toasted as one of the heroes of Buena Vista, the general proceeded to explain his relations with Gen. Taylor in that battle. The latter, he said, was in command and fully entitled to the credit. But as much had been printed in the papers about the plan of battle, he would take this opportunity of stating the exact facts. The day before the battle was fought, Gen. Taylor, anticipating a certain disposition of the Mexican forces, had formed his plans accordingly; and then, as he was himself obliged temporarily to be absent, had left the charge of the army and the execution of these plans, in case of an attack, to Gen. Wool. In the morning the enemy appeared, but in a manner materially different from that expected. Gen. Wool was accordingly compelled to re-arrange the entire plan of battle, and that on the very eve of attack. On the return of the commander-in-chief, the General explained to him the arrangements he had made; and they met with Gen. Taylor's prompt and hearty approval.

The story of the battle that followed, he said, was familiar to all. More than once the Americans were really beaten. But the Mexicans failing to perceive this, the lines were closed up and the struggle continued, until finally a hard-earned victory was fairly won.

PRESENTATION OF SWORD TO GEN. WOOL AT TROY.

From the minutes: "Wednesday, August 23, 1848. The Corps was in line this morning at 6 o'clock, with 43 muskets, and proceeded immediately to the foot of State Street, where they received the New York City Guards, Capt. Wm. M. McArdle, accompanied by the United States Band from Governor's Island. Thence proceeded to Washington Square, where the Syracuse Citizens Corps, Capt. J. F. Minard, the Utica Citizens Corps, Capt. H. R. Hart, and the Schenectady Independent Artillery, Capt. Springer, each company accompanied by a brass band, had just arrived by railroad, and had been received by the Troy City Artillery, Capt. Brintnall. All the above corps then passed in review, after which our Corps took its place on the right and the battalion marched through several streets. The Syracuse Citizens Corps and the Schenectady Independent Artillery were guests of the Troy City Artillery, while the other two companies were conducted by the Troy Citizens Corps to their armory. At 10 o'clock A. M. fell in and marched to Albany Street, where the line was again formed. After receiving the Albany Republican Artillery, Capt. Fredendal, and the Washington Rifles, Capt. Triegler, which companies had just arrived from Albany, we marched through Albany, Third and State Streets to Second, and halted with the right resting on Washington Square. Here we received Gen. Viele, marshal of the day, and aids.

About 11 o'clock marched to the residence of Gen. Wool on First Street, where he was received, on behalf of the military corps present, with a short address by Gen. Viele. To this Gen. Wool responded as follows:

"But yesterday I was in the midst of the enemies of my country—to-day I am surrounded by the friends of my youth and the associations of many happy years. To the soldier who has devoted his whole life to his duty, no reward can equal the sympathy of friends. The noble manner in which I have been sustained by my native State, and particularly by the citizens of Troy, has filled me with the deepest emotion; so much that I feel utterly incapable of expressing the dictates of a grateful heart. Receive my thanks, sir, for the flattering manner

in which you have alluded to my services in the last war, and in that which has just closed. Whatever I was fortunate enough to perform in the former, now belongs to the history of the past ; in the latter, it has been my good fortune to be associated with one of its most extraordinary battles.

“I see, sir, in the citizen soldiery here present, the same kind of force that gained the day in that unequal struggle. The volunteers on the field sustained the glory of their country in one of its darkest hours, and finally, though attacked by forces so far superior that to resist was thought madness by some, after the most heroic sacrifices gained a victory unsurpassed by any of the war. The battle of Buena Vista must teach our country that its strength lies in her sons, and that in the hour of danger the citizen soldier is able and willing to face the enemy either on our own soil or in a foreign land, and that its honour and glory can be entrusted implicitly to his care.”

The line was then reviewed by Gen. Wool, after which the procession was formed and commenced its march. The Troy Citizens Corps took their place on the left as a guard of honour, flanking Gen. Wool and his staff, the latter consisting of Adjutant Winship and Aids McLean and Totten. They were accompanied by the Governor's staff, consisting of Adj. Gen. Stevens, Col. Van Vechten and Col. Cannon, also Gen. Storms and staff, Majors Bogert, Mumford and Morgan, Major Barker and staff from Watervliet Arsenal, Major Cooper and staff from Albany, Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. C. Morgan and Hon. John Wentworth.

After marching through all the principal streets, the procession halted in front of the court house, where Gen. Wool was addressed by Geo. Gould, Esq., and by His Honour the Mayor of Troy, by whom he was presented with a handsome sword, on behalf of the corporation and citizens of this city. After the ceremony of presentation, the General was escorted to his residence, when the parade was dismissed.

PRESENTATION OF SWORD TO GEN. WOOL AT ALBANY.

From the minutes of the Corps: “December 30, 1848. Parade. The Corps fell in at 10 A. M., numbering 24 muskets, marched to the armory of the Troy City Artillery, and received honors. Marched thence to the Man-

sion House, where Lieut. Col. Peirce took command of the battalion ; then directly to the residence of Maj. Gen. Wool, received him and escorted him to the bridge, when the Corps and Artillery took sleighs, and the whole party proceeded to Albany.

On arriving at the Patroon's bridge, the General and escort were received by Maj. Gen. Cooper and staff, the Washington Rifle Corps and the Albany Republican Artillery. Then marched to the capitol, where the sword voted to Gen. Wool by the State for his distinguished services in the late war with Mexico, was presented to him by Gov. Young. The General received the sword with an appropriate speech, which he concluded with the following remarks addressed to the military companies present :

“ Citizen soldiers ; for the honour you have conferred on me this day, and the interest you have manifested on this occasion, please to accept my sincere and hearty thanks. Your fine appearance and martial bearing, bespeak your discipline and instruction. A government supported by a citizen soldiery must be the strongest in the world. As long as you can appear, as on this occasion, and at similar public assemblages, with arms in your hands, the republic will be safe. But if the time should arrive when the people shall be prohibited the right of keeping and bearing arms, the freedom which we so highly prize will have departed. Let us cherish, then, this invaluable privilege—this great conservative feature of our free institutions—which, while it banishes the necessity of large standing armies, renders the republic invincible.”

After the ceremony of presentation was finished, the battalion broke ranks, and partook of refreshments ; then they again fell in and escorted the General to Troy. Depositing arms and knapsacks in their armories, the Corps and Artillery proceeded to the residence of Gen. Wool, by his invitation, and partook of a hot collation. After starting a few bottles of champagne, the General gave as a toast, ‘The Troy Citizens Corps and the Artillery, always my friends ;’ which was responded to by Captain Brintnall with an appropriate sentiment. First Sergeant George Babcock, of the Corps, gave this, ‘Our host—whether at home or on the field of battle, always a host.’ Several other complimentary and humorous toasts were

drunk, and after passing the evening very agreeably, the companies left for their respective armories."

PARADE AT THE EXECUTION OF HALL AND O'DONNELL :

By order of the Mayor, Hon. Francis N. Mann, to keep the peace, March 15, 1849.

From the minutes of the Corps: "The Corps met at the armory at 10 o'clock this morning, and awaited the orders of the Sheriff until about 2 o'clock P. M. Then, accompanied by the Troy City Artillery, under Lieut. Adancourt, they marched to the jail, and were posted in the street in front of the entrance, just as it began raining. After standing in the rain long enough to get wet through, we were ordered inside, where we stacked arms and broke ranks, leaving a small detachment of sentinels at the door. After the executions had been through with a short time, the crowd of witnesses came down, and the Corps and Artillery were marched up stairs to behold the scene, and then marched down again. They were then marched down to the basement to get something to eat, but got about nothing, and then marched up again.

"About five o'clock P. M. we were relieved from duty by the Sheriff, and the Corps immediately proceeded to the armory, escorted by the Artillery.

"The Corps turned out for this nasty job twenty-three muskets, and the Artillery thirty-four muskets."

EXCURSION TO SARATOGA.

From the minutes of the Corps: "August 29, 1849. The Corps fell in at 7½ o'clock A. M. with three officers and twenty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, accompanied by Cook's Albany Band. Marched to the cars and started immediately for Saratoga. Arriving there at 11 o'clock A. M. fell in again at the station, and marched directly to Union Hall, where we broke ranks. At 5 o'clock P. M. the first lieutenant arrived with a squad of eight men from Troy.

"At 6 o'clock P. M. paraded with thirty-three muskets, marched through several of the principal streets, and

went through various evolutions. Halted in front of Union Hall, beat the retreat, closed ranks, marched to the yard and broke ranks. In the evening a portion of the Corps got up a small cotillion party at Union Hall.

"Saratoga, August 30, 1849. The Corps fell in after breakfast, about 9 o'clock, and marched through the village nearly an hour. After this returned to Union Hall, broke ranks and dispersed in different directions, each man to enjoy himself on his own hook until dinner time. At 5 o'clock P. M. fell in for our return to Troy. After giving three cheers for our host and hostess of Union Hall, we took our departure. Arrived in Troy about 6½ o'clock. Made a short parade through the principal streets, giving Maj. Gen. Wool a marching salute; then to the armory and dismissed."

RIOT—1850.

From the minutes: "June 25, 1850, 8¾ P. M. The Captain announced to the Corps that the Mayor had just given him orders to hold the Corps in readiness to turn out at the signal of three taps on St. Paul's church bell, to suppress a riot threatened in the southern part of the city. Notices were sent to most of the members not present, and at about 9½ P. M. the first sergeant was sent to the United States Arsenal at Watervliet for 150 ball cartridges.

"At about the same time the house of William Hunter on the corner of Liberty and Hill Streets was broken into and fired by the mob, in defiance of the civil authorities present, and entirely consumed. The people congregated around the scene of action then quietly dispersed to their homes. The armory was kept open until 12½ o'clock."

This Hunter was the keeper of a house of ill-repute. The riot arose from a private quarrel between him and other parties.

On the 16th of October, 1850, the Corps participated in the exercises dedicating Oakwood Cemetery.

After 1850, for some years the condition of the com-

pany was not flourishing. It was that critical time which comes in the history of most organizations when the old members were passing away, and the younger ones had not yet taken hold of the management. The meetings and drills were poorly attended, and the number of members fell off. The matter of uniforms before mentioned was another symptom of the then critical condition of the company. But a great deal of hard work was done by the officers and by some others who were loyal to the old Troy Citizens Corps, and that finally began to tell in a fresher life.

In 1853, Gen. Wool left Troy for San Francisco, to take command of the military department of the Pacific. His old friends, the Citizens Corps, turned out in a snow storm to bid him good bye. When he arrived in San Francisco he was met by James M. Lemon and a dozen more of the Troy Citizens Corps, whom the pursuit of wealth had made Californians. These waited on the General at his headquarters, the Oriental Hotel, and were cordially received by him. Mr. Lemon made a fitting address of welcome, alluding to the many pleasant recollections of the interchange of courtesies between the General and the Corps in the past, as well as to the glorious events in our country's history with which the name of General Wool was inseparably associated.

In 1857 the General returned to his home. His duties had been of a delicate and difficult nature, but were discharged with his accustomed wisdom and firmness. The following extract in relation to his reception in Troy is from the *Times* of March 19, 1857 :

“ About 9 o'clock yesterday P. M., the Troy Citizens Corps, under command of Capt. Richard C. Barton, and preceded by Doring's Troy Band, marched into the depot. The company appeared in their new overcoat uniform, and their martial bearing and soldier-like demeanor reflected the highest credit upon them. We recurred to the days of “Old Lang Syne,” when this gallant company were first inducted into the mysteries of the manual drill by the veteran general whom they were about to welcome to his home. Certainly ‘the hero of the tented field, of smoke, of death, and carnage’ had reason to be proud of the appearance of the Corps, which, in its early days, owed so much to his protection and fostering care ; and well might they in

turn be proud of the opportunity afforded them to testify their love and admiration of the veteran by becoming his honorary escort on his return to the city of his residence."

After escorting the General to his home, on First street, various speeches were made. Among others was an address of welcome by Samuel Stover, on behalf of the Citizens Corps.

On the 8th of July, 1857, the Corps took part in the funeral exercises in honor of Ex-Gov. Marcy, turning out 38 muskets. Governor Marcy was one of the first honorary members, and took much interest in the formation of the Corps. He was often present at drills during the early years of its history.

September 24, 1857, Continental Co. B.,* of Albany, with their guests, the Kingston Greys, were received and entertained in Troy by the Citizens Corps. The Albany company wore the old Continental uniform, with tri-colored cockade.

We learn from the *Times*, September 29, 1857, that the Corps then had about 70 members. There were complete uniforms for only 38 men, but a number of overcoats were soon to be completed, so that they expected soon to turn out a much larger force.

From the *Troy Budget*, October 1, 1857: "The Albany *Knickerbocker* says the Troy Citizens Corps is one of the best companies in this or any other State."

From the *Troy Budget*, December 19, 1857: "The Corps yesterday afternoon spread their new overcoats over a full company, and exhibited them in the several streets through which they paraded, to excellent advantage. So much having been achieved, we have reason to hope that the company, like Mrs. Potiphar, will have time to bestow some attention on its plumes. The company's plumes were originally green and buff, to correspond with the uniform and trimmings. At the time of the funeral of General Harrison, they were changed to black, in order to correspond with the occasion; and these have been changed, but only by the influence of time and the action of the elements during sixteen years, to a sort of rusty brown, which corresponds with nothing corps-ish in particular, excepting the age of the company. Having cared properly for their backs, let the members now do something for their heads, just to show that they are not *sectional* in matters of the sort."

* The Washington Continentals, then attached to the 77th Regiment of Stat Malitia; now Co. B., of the 10th Battalion N. G. S. N. Y.

PARADE OF THE INDEPENDENT COMPANIES, ALBANY.

On the 18th of January, 1858, a Military State Convention was held at Albany. Certain gentlemen connected with the State Militia attempted to obtain from that Convention a recommendation to the Legislature of the State that the charters of the independent military companies be repealed. The only such companies remaining were the Albany Burgesses Corps, the Utica Citizens Corps, and the Troy Citizens Corps. Of course the intent was that these companies should be forced into the militia organization as a condition of their further existence. By way of demonstrating that they already contained as efficient citizen soldiers as the State militia, the three Corps decided to hold a joint parade at Albany on the 20th of January following. The arrangements were made by the Burgesses Corps; and the Burgesses always make thorough work of whatever they undertake. Dodworth's band of New York was engaged for the occasion, the great leader being present in person. The parade included a review by the Governor of the State, and was in every way a trying test of the proficiency of the three corps. Nothing more was heard of the repeal of the charters. The Burgesses entertained their guests with a promenade concert at Van Vechten Hall, as a fitting close to this most pleasant occasion.

In August, 1858, the Corps escorted Gen. Wool to Bennington, to take part in the celebration of the revolutionary victory at that place. While on the train returning to Troy, news was brought of the first message across the Atlantic cable, that of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. This aroused the utmost enthusiasm. Repeated cheers for the Queen and the President by the Corps were followed by the band playing "God Save the Queen," "Yankee Doodle," and "Hail Columbia," all the company joining in the chorus.

On the 31st August, 1858, the Montreal Field Battery, Capt. Stevenson, passed through Troy *en route* to New York, to join in the great cable celebration of

September 1. They were received by a large delegation of military, including the Jackson Guards, Capt. Virgil, the Troy Citizens Corps, Capt. Blanchard, the Artillery, Capt. Parks, and the Exempt Artillerymen, Capt. Brintnall. Music was furnished by Doering's Band and the Troy Citizens Corps drum corps.

The health of Capt. Blanchard had for some time been failing, and at last, in August, 1859, he was obliged to tender his resignation. His efforts for the success of the command had been unwearied, and only the rapidly darkening shadow of the grave chilled his devotion to its interests. Early in the next November, the Corps were called on to pay funeral honors to their late commander. The Burgesses Corps and Continental Company B. attended from Albany.

At the annual election which was held in August, 1859, all the officers were chosen excepting the captain. The importance of making just the right selection was fully appreciated, and time was taken for consideration. At the meeting on the 5th of September, the unanimous choice of the company fell upon H. L. Shields, late of the United States army. The following from the *Times* will sufficiently show how the election was received :

"At the meeting of the Troy Citizens Corps last evening, H. L. Shields was with entire unanimity elected captain of that company, and he has since accepted the honor conferred upon him by the appointment. The friends of the Corps will rejoice to see in this fact an evidence that the days of its former efficiency as a military organization are about to be revived. As an officer in the regular army, and a participant in some of its achievements, Capt. Shields won for himself enviable reputation, that will give prestige to his new command. As a disciplinarian he has few superiors in this locality. His characteristics as a gentlemanly and unobtrusive citizen have won for him general respect since his retirement from the army. We look for thorough and effectual reconstruction of the Corps under his captaincy."

On the evening of November 10, 1859, a full dress parade of the Corps was held at its armory to receive Captain Shields and formally tender him the command. Several prominent gentlemen of the city were present to witness the ceremony. The company, under Lieuten-



CAPTAIN HAMILTON L. SHIELDS.

1860.

CHAR. HART & SON, LITH. 38 VESEY ST. N.Y.



CAPTAIN HAMILTON L. WILLIAMS

ant Virgil, went through various exercises of drill. Captain Shields, escorted by Lieutenant Heartt, then came forward and was received with due honor. The command was then tendered, in a few well-chosen words, by Lieutenant Virgil. The Captain replied with a modest speech, and formally accepted the proffered position.

The new commander infused energy and order into the affairs of the Corps, and a marked improvement in discipline was soon apparent. The first public appearance under the new order of things was on February 22, 1860, when the company were inspected by Mayor Read in Harmony Hall. The mayor was accompanied by Major Deas,* U. S. A., Mr. John A. Griswold, and several aldermen. Forty-three muskets were in line, and decided evidences of improvement in drill were evident.

NEW UNIFORM.

In April, 1860, a new uniform was obtained, more in keeping with the taste of the day than the old dress of green. It consisted of a blue frock coat, with scarlet and gold shoulder knots, red pantaloons, black belts and bayonet scabbards, and black hats with red pompons. There was also a fatigue dress with blue trowsers and red forage caps. The cloth for the red pantaloons was imported from France. It was a heavy and expensive broadcloth, such as was worn by officers of the French army. The garments were of the peg top pattern—small at the feet, and increasing in size to the hips. The entire sum spent for uniform was between \$2,500 and \$3,000. The committee having the matter in charge, consisted of Messrs. Shields, Virgil, G. F. Sims, Cusack, S. M. Vail, Howes, Bloss and J. A. Sims.

The first parade at which the new uniform was worn took place on the 11th of June. There were at that time about 50 names on the roll, and 40 muskets were in line. Besides the ordinary exercises, the company went through the zouave drill, which was then just beginning to be "the rage" in matters military. The Corps was reviewed by Mayor McConihe and Maj. Deas.

* Afterwards of the Confederate Army, killed at Shiloh.

CAMP MORGAN.

Saratoga, August 13-18, 1860. In order to improve his command in their knowledge of the duties of a soldier, Captain Shields planned an encampment of a week, for the summer of 1860. The Albany Burgesses Corps united with the Citizens Corps for the occasion, and, by the courtesy of the Albany company, the command of the encampment was tendered to the Troy commandant. A suitable ground was selected at Saratoga, and preparations were made with great care. The following were appointed as a staff for the Troy Citizens Corps: Adjutant, J. I. Leroy; Judge Advocate, Miles Beach; Surgeon, Dr. L. C. Wheeler; Quartermaster, Thomas M. Tibbits; Paymaster, S. M. Vail.

The Corps left Troy, Monday morning, August 13, at 8 o'clock. At Waterford Junction the Burgesses Corps were met. Upon comparing notes, it was found that each organization had just 43 men in the ranks. Arriving at Saratoga, the two companies formed, the Albany Burgesses Corps on the right, and marched to the camp ground, Dodworth's band leading. A driving rain storm was the inspiring greeting which the companies there received. Tents were at once arranged, guards detailed, and general instructions given to the officers. Captain Spelman was assigned to duty as officer of the day, and Lieutenants Bloss and Judson as officers of the guard. The camp guard consisted of 21 privates, besides the necessary sergeants and corporals. Dinner was served at 1 o'clock at the Saratoga Park Course Hotel, directly opposite the camp.

From the general orders of Captain Shields, the following is copied: Reveille call at sunrise; police call, 6 A. M.; surgeon's call, 6:30 A. M.; breakfast, 7 A. M.; troop and guard mounting, 8 A. M.; drill for companies, 9 A. M.; dinner, 1 P. M.; drill, 5 P. M.; retreat parade, 7 P. M.; supper, 7:30 P. M.; tattoo, 10:30 P. M.; taps, 11 P. M.

The tents were pitched in streets, and to each tent four men were assigned. The streets were named after the commanding officers: Shields, Spelman, Kingsley, Bloss, Cusack, etc.

The pouring rain which welcomed the men on their arrival continued steadily through the most of Tuesday, making things decidedly wet and correspondingly uncomfortable. Tuesday night was clear, but very cold, with a heavy dew. Wednesday was fair, and many spectators attended the dress-parade. At the afternoon drill the Troy Corps went through the new Hardee movements, greatly interesting their large audience.

Tuesday afternoon there was a reception and review of the two Corps by Governor Morgan, Ex-president Fillmore and lady, Commodore Levy, U. S. N., and Captains Granger and Wallace, U. S. A., together with a large assemblage of guests from the hotels. In the evening Dodworth's band gave a ball at Congress Hall, in honor of Governor Morgan. It was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Friday night the camp was illuminated and there was a copious display of fireworks. The men held a general jubilee, and many friends were present, enjoying the music and fireworks until a late hour.

The next morning tents were struck, and the two companies returned to their homes. The Troy Citizens Corps were received at the depot and escorted to the armory by the Troy City Artillery.

In the orders of the day, Saturday morning, Captain Shields returned his thanks to the two Corps in the following words :

“In breaking up this encampment, the commanding officer takes great pleasure in expressing his satisfaction at the soldierly manner in which all military duty has been performed by the command. Under circumstances which were exceedingly disagreeable and trying, there appeared no shrinking from,* or murmuring at, the hardships necessarily encountered. All obeyed with promptness and cheerfulness the orders given, and performed all duties in a manner which does them credit as soldiers and as men. The commanding officer expresses the hope that the military lessons taught whilst in camp may prove beneficial to all, and that this tour of duty may serve to strengthen the strong bonds of fraternal regard and esteem which have ever existed between two of the oldest and most respected military organizations of this State.”

One of the incidents of the camp was the temporary

incarceration in the guard house of the *Times* correspondent, Mr. W. E. K——, he being caught in an attempt to run the guard at an unseasonable hour. The historian records this fact with a relish which will only be appreciated by those members of the Corps who were in camp at Peekskill in 1883.

1861—A public drill of the Corps occurred at Harmony Hall, Monday evening, February 4, 1861. The hall was crowded with a large and interested audience. In fact, so many were the spectators that the company had to be divided for drill. The bayonet exercise proved a fine feature in the entertainment. To the members the most pleasant duty of the evening was the presentation of a pair of epaulettes to Lieut. Willard,* U. S. A., who had spent much time and care in assisting Capt. Shields to perfect the drill of his command. While the company stood at parade rest in the south end of the hall, a color guard of twelve soldiers was detailed to bring in two American flags, which were saluted by the company, and honored with three cheers by the audience. Stacks were formed by the color guard in the centre of the room, and the flags hung in graceful folds over the tops of the glittering bayonets. Two drums were placed in the midst of this scenic effect, and upon these rested the testimonial of the Corps to Lieut. Willard. Judge Advocate Miles Beach, of the Corps staff, then advanced and made the presentation address. He concluded with Webster's peroration, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Lieut. Willard replied in an appropriate and patriotic manner. We quote briefly: "In a few days I shall be called away from you to resume the duties of my profession; and may God grant that they may be such as will conduce to the honor, prosperity and happiness of our beloved land. May the efforts of our National Congress culminate in a peaceful settlement of all our unhappy difficulties. May the North and the South, the East and the West, meet in the persons of their delegates, and, joining hands, say, 'Away with the

* George L. Willard, afterwards colonel and acting brigadier general of volunteers, killed at Gettysburgh.

sword ; the nation can be saved without it.'” After the presentation ceremonies were concluded, the company broke ranks, and enjoyed a brief season of social converse, when dancing began and was kept up until 12 o'clock. At about 1 o'clock the members of the Corps proceeded to the residence of Capt. Shields and of Lieut. Willard, with Doring's band, and gave them each a serenade.

RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT-ELECT LINCOLN.*

Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United States, arrived in Troy at a few minutes after 9 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, February 19, 1861, on his way to Washington. He was escorted by the Albany Burgesses Corps, and by a large number of political and personal friends. At the Union Depot an immense throng were waiting to greet their future chief magistrate. The Troy Citizens Corps, under Capt. H. L. Shields, was drawn up in the depot on both sides of the platform car on which the reception ceremonies were to occur, and thus preserve an open space. The speech of welcome was made by Mayor McConihe. Mr. Lincoln was received by the vast multitude of spectators with great enthusiasm. He spoke a few fitting words, and was then again conducted to his train *en route* for New York.

FINAL DAYS.

Events in the nation were now drifting rapidly toward civil war. Few saw clearly just what was impending, but the minds of all were filled with dread and anxiety. At length the crisis came. The flag of Sumter was lowered, and the sound of rebel guns awoke the loyal North from its lethargy. All the land resounded with the tread of marching feet, as the boys in blue turned their faces towards the South. Other thousands at home gave freely of their money and time that the efforts of those in the field might not be in vain.

In the stress of such a war, it became increasingly difficult to maintain an independent company like the Troy Citizens Corps. Many of its members were en-

*It should have been stated in the appropriate place, that the Corps took part in the reception in Troy of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, August 10, 1839.



rolled in the Union Army. That their schooling in the Corps was not in vain was shown by the fact that, with hardly an exception, they became commissioned officers. A large number of members were men of middle age, whose business interests could not be abandoned without total sacrifice. Their money was given as generously as the blood of the volunteers. Some who could not take the field were enrolled as officers in various organizations for home defence. Then, again, it was not easy to gain recruits. So it came about that the membership of the Corps gradually declined. Its spirit was never lost. In 1862 the Corps was urged to merge itself into the State militia as a company of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. True to their traditions, however, the members unanimously declined.

On various occasions of interest the company was called out for escort or guard duty.

In April, 1861, much feeling was aroused in the city and vicinity by the rumor that munitions of war were being manufactured for the South at a local machine shop. This report was shown to be unfounded ; but meanwhile a mob attack was feared, and on the 17th the Troy Citizens Corps were ordered under arms to keep the peace. About forty members responded, under First Lieut. J. W. Cusack, Captain Shields being absent in New York. They remained in their armory until about 10½ o'clock P. M., when all fear of trouble having passed away, the men were dismissed. While waiting in the armory, the Corps were visited by Lieut. Willard, Col. Carr, the mayor and many other gentlemen.

April 15th, 1861, Major Deas, U. S. A., was formerly expelled from honorary membership in the Troy Citizens Corps, for participation in rebellion. Major Deas accepted a commission in the Southern army, and was engaged on that side in many battlefields of the war.

On the 23d of April, 1861, Capt. Shields tendered to the adjutant-general of the State the services of his command. This offer was declined, on the ground that a separate company of infantry could be of little use under

the circumstances. This decision of the authorities was well for a number of members, who were commissioned as officers in various regiments, and who undoubtedly rendered better service in that capacity than they could have done as privates.

On the 9th of May the Corps turned out under Lieut. Bloss to receive the First Regiment Vermont volunteers, which was going to the front.

On the 18th of May the Second Regiment New York Volunteers left Troy for the seat of war, being escorted to the boat by the Troy Citizens Corps. Many officers of this regiment were old members of the Corps. And it would be in place here to add, that two years later when the war-worn Second Regiment returned to Troy to be mustered out, they were received at the steamboat landing by the remnant of the Citizens Corps.

On the 27th of May the Corps took part in the solemn pageant of Col. Ellsworth's funeral. The interment was at Mechanicville.

In October, 1861, Lieut. Philip Casey, of the Thirtieth New York Regiment, died at Upton Hill, Va. His body was sent to Troy, and his old comrades of the Citizens Corps took charge of the funeral. Lieut. Casey was for many years a member of the Corps, having been first sergeant, and also president of the civil organization.

In July, 1863, Troy, in common with other cities, suffered from a riot. The mob did much damage to property, and at last dispersed rather from fear of the force gathered to quell it than from any actual exertions of that force. The Troy Citizens Corps at that time was weak in numbers. Their muskets were stored in the Fulton Market Armory. Capt. J. W. Cusack's company of the Twenty-fourth Regiment was then just organized, and had not yet been supplied with arms. This company being composed of excellent material and well officered, the authorities had just confidence in its fidelity. Capt. Cusack was accordingly ordered to take possession of the arms of the Citizens Corps and issue them to his men. This was promptly done, and thus at the same time the

arms were saved from the rioters, and a trustworthy military company was prepared for action. Fortunately, or otherwise, the soldiers made no use of their rifles, as the mob dispersed before the necessary authority could be procured. The guns were retained by the Twenty-fourth, and were finally turned over to the State by the commanding officer of the regiment.

FINIS.

In 1864, it became evident that the Corps could not be maintained longer. State property was accordingly duly turned over to the proper authorities, company property was divided between the remaining members, and the Old Troy Citizens Corps ceased to exist. Its story, both of good and bad fortune, has been frankly told. For nearly thirty years it had been an active and prominent institution of our city. It had aided largely to keep alive the military spirit and a knowledge of military affairs among our young men. It had been more than once a bulwark of civil order. It had been a nursery of officers and soldiers for the defence of their country. We leave it for all to judge whether the purposes of its formation were fulfilled.





CAPTAIN JAMES W. CUSACK.

CHAS. HART & SON, LITH, 36 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

THE NEW CORPS.

In the fall of 1876, certain members of the Old Corps concluded that the time was ripe for a reorganization. Many circumstances united to make a strong and reliable military company desirable to the city; and much interest in military affairs already existed among our active young men. Accordingly, after due consultation, the following circular, prepared by Col. W. E. Kisselburgh, was sent to as many of the old members as could be reached :

TROY, November 29, 1876.

To——

It has been suggested by several of the old members of the Troy Citizens Corps that some steps should be taken to revive the organization; and, as the last president of the company, I have the honor to invite you to a meeting of the veterans of the Corps, at the Vocal Society hall, Green's building, Broadway, on the evening of Wednesday, November 29, (to-night,) at eight o'clock.

The reorganization of the old and once-famous Corps will be hailed with gratification by our citizens. It is proposed that the former members shall take the initiative in re-forming the company, and after completing the organization, elect from the young men of the city a sufficient number to constitute its working force.

Your presence and coöperation are desired.

Very truly yours,

A. B. FALES, Ex-President Troy Citizens Corps.

In response to the above call, a meeting was held at the time and place mentioned, at which the following were present :

CAPT. H. L. SHIELDS,
JOHN M. LANDON,
GEORGE F. SIMS,
WALTER P. WARREN,
EZRA R. VAIL,
ALPHEUS RICHARDS,
EDWARD M. GREEN.

JAMES W. CUSACK,
GEORGE H. OTIS,
WILLIAM E. KISSELBURGH,
PHILIP F. VANDERHEYDEN,
W. S. COX,
SAMUEL D. FRENCH,

Mr. J. M. Landon was elected Chairman and Mr. Alpheus Richards Secretary.

For the purpose of formal organization an election of civil officers was then held, at which the following were chosen :

President,	-	-	-	-	WALTER P. WARREN.
Vice-President,	-	-	-	-	SAMUEL D. FRENCH.
Secretary,	-	-	-	-	ALPHEUS RICHARDS.
Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	PHILIP F. VANDERHEYDEN.

At the same meeting some other preliminary arrangements were made.

The work of filling up the ranks was then actively prosecuted, and met with entire success. At the meeting held January 2, 1877, it was thought that enough members had been obtained, and the following were elected :

Captain,	-	-	-	-	JAMES W. CUSACK,
First Lieutenant,	-	-	-	-	WALTER P. WARREN,
Second Lieutenant,	-	-	-	-	EZRA R. VAIL,
Third Lieutenant,	-	-	-	-	LE GRAND C. CRAMER.

A new idea was now broached—that of joining the National Guard. The Old Corps had been organized and maintained as an independent company. But the times had changed. In 1835 there were few inducements to belong to the State militia. The government, however, in no small degree influenced by the example and experience of the several independent chartered companies, had set on foot reforms, from time to time, which had greatly improved the State service. The knowledge acquired by the war of the rebellion had been turned to good account. Moreover, in our own city there was especial need of strong and trustworthy State organizations. The consciousness, too, of being a part of the organic force of the State, of being subject to actual military supervision, and to comparison with other similar bodies, would necessarily tend to generate a wholesome *esprit du corps*. In view of these considerations, after full deliberation, it was determined that the new departure should be made. The proper steps were therefore taken, and by Special

Order No. 7, dated at Albany, February 3, 1877, Adjutant General Franklin Townsend declared the Corps duly organized as the Sixth Separate Company of Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y. Capt. Cusack and Lieuts. Warren and Vail were commissioned to their respective places. The State law did not allow three lieutenants.

The Corps were formally mustered in at the State Armory, Tuesday Evening, February 20, 1877, by Maj. Geo. H. Otis, of Brig. Gen. Alonzo Alden's staff.

The first election of civil officers under the new constitution was held after the muster. Francis N. Mann, Jr., was chosen President ; Chas. B. Hubbell, Vice-President ; G. D. Robertson, Secretary, and Philip F. Vanderheyden, Treasurer.

The fatigue uniform chosen was dark blue coat, trimmed with red ; dark blue pantaloons, with red cord ; black body belt, cartridge box and bayonet scabbard, the brass belt plate containing the letters "S. N. Y.;" Prussian helmet of black leather with brass trimmings and spike ; fatigue cap of English pattern, blue with red band. The dress uniform comprised a scarlet coat, black facings, with shoulder knots* embossed with the monogram "T. C. C.;" white body and cross belts, the plate of the former having the Corps monogram, and that of the latter the number "6;" trowsers same as in fatigue uniform ; also the same helmet, with white horse hair plume substituted for the spike, and white trowsers.

To these articles have since been added a blue blouse, for undress uniform ; white helmets, of the English style ; and light blue overcoats, with red facings. Also, for dress uniform, pantaloons like the others, and black bearskin hats.

The Corps are provided with knapsacks, blankets and canteens of the usual variety, and are armed with Remington rifles of the State model (cal. 50.)

Tuesday evening, May 15th, 1877, the Corps were presented with a full stand of colors by Mr. E. Thompson

*These were added afterwards, in lieu of the brass scales first used. The scales were afterwards worn only with the blue coat,

Gale, in memory of his son, A. De Forest Gale. The speech of presentation was made by Gen. Alonzo Alden, and the reply by color sergeant Charles B. Hubbell.

Thursday evening, May 24th, a military reception was held at Harmony Hall. It was the first appearance in full dress uniform, and the result reflected credit alike on Capt. Cusack's training and on his men's enthusiasm. Among the guests were Major Gen. J. B. Carr and staff; Brig. Gen. Alden and staff; Col. Oliver, Major Bowditch and others of the Tenth Regiment; Lieut. Weir, U. S. A.; Capt. Chadwick, Capt. Patten, Capt. Egolf and Capt. Green. Letters of regret were received from Gov. Robinson, Adjutant General Townsend, Gen. Hagner and others.

The first street parade of the New Corps was on Decoration Day, May 30, 1877.

WEST ALBANY—1877.

About the middle of July, 1877, a strike broke out among railroad hands in West Virginia. Violence being threatened, troops were called out, and collisions occurred between them and the mob. Whether by pre-concerted plot, or by mere contagion, railroad employees in all parts of the country thereupon began to strike work. Freight traffic largely came to a standstill. In many places property was destroyed. Tracks were obstructed, and those willing to work were deterred from doing so by the threats of the mob. Regulars and militia were ordered out to restore or maintain order. In some places the citizen soldiers could not be trusted. In others, as at Pittsburgh, Pa., imbecility among the authorities resulted in disaster to life and property. There was widespread alarm in all parts of the land. The large railroad interests which centered in Troy and Albany were of course exposed to danger, and decided steps were taken for their protection. As the two cities were both in the limits of Maj. Gen. Carr's command, the direction of affairs was left to him. A detachment was ordered from New York to Albany, and various separate com-

panies from other places to Troy. Every arrangement was made so that the moment any symptoms of riot should appear, an adequate force might be at hand for the preservation of order.

Late on Monday evening, July 23, Gen. Carr received orders from Gov. Robinson to hold his command ready for duty. The members of the various companies in Troy were at once notified to be prepared at any moment. Ammunition was provided, and a detail from the Tibbits Corps was put on guard at the armory. At 1½ o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 24, a signal of eight taps was struck on the bells of the fire alarm, as a warning for the Troy Citizens Corps to assemble at the armory within half an hour. The signal was promptly obeyed, and within the prescribed time the members of the Corps were together. Preparations were vigorously made, ammunition was served out, sixteen rounds to each man. While the men were in line receiving cartridges some lunatic down stairs managed to discharge a musket. The ball passed through the floor, came uncomfortably near to private Balken's leg, and inflicted an ugly wound—on his coat tail. About 4 o'clock the company embarked on the steamer "Whitney" for Albany. Reaching the landing place at the foot of Maiden Lane, they were met by Colonels Alden and Mann, of Gen. Carr's staff, and ordered to proceed immediately to the Tenth Regiment Armory on State Street. The strikers had just been holding a mass meeting in Capitol Park, and a motly crowd of men and boys came pouring down Maiden Lane just as the Corps marched up. As the company occupied the sidewalk, the crowd had to take to the roadway, which they did, hooting and hissing as the column passed along. One big fellow thought he would keep possession of the sidewalk, and brushed rudely against the first sergeant. The officer kept right on marching, however, and when the aspiring hero recovered from his temporary dizziness he was about half way down the line. The mob becoming rather abusive, Capt. Cusack brought his men to a halt and faced them

to the front, upon which the noise died away quite suddenly. No disposition to further interference being shown, the Corps again took up their march, and in a few minutes reached the quarters of the Tenth Regiment. Here arms were stacked and the men given the freedom of the drill room. They were soon scattered about the room, making the most of their time. Some were sitting in groups on the floor, enjoying their smoke, or engaged in games of cards, while others gathered at the windows. About 6 o'clock the Corps fell in and marched to the Delavan House for supper. The usual crowd of gamins and loafers was assembled when the ranks were formed after supper, and many jeering remarks were made. When ball cartridges were slipped into the rifles, however, the multitude seemed to have more interesting business somewhere else; at least, they disappeared rapidly. The night was spent in the Tenth Regiment Armory, with the boards of the floor by way of spring bed, and the ceiling for counterpane. Quite a number of the boys found skylarking more enjoyable than sleeping.

Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock the Tenth Regiment of Albany, 409 strong, and the Troy Citizens Corps, left the Union Depot for West Albany. It was expected that the train would be stoned at the Broadway crossing, but a strong guard of the Ninth Regiment stationed at that point prevented any trouble.* Arriving at the passenger station, the men were assigned to duty. The Ninth Regiment of New York were already on the ground, having come early in the morning. Our boys were put on guard near the West Albany bridge.† Under protection of the military, many of the train hands re-

* As the train approached the West Albany station, the rioters changed the switch. The switchman, Michael Corrigan, turned it back and pluckily held it there, although the mob threatened to knock his brains out with coupling pins. "Can't help it, boys, the soldiers have come here to protect property, and they have got to go through," said Corrigan; and go through they did.

† General Carr had his troops well in hand. Pickets were thrown out for five miles beyond the shops, commanding the hills and every available approach to West Albany. Any attempt to repeat the Pittsburgh affair would have met with sudden disaster.

turned to their work and were not molested by the strikers. These workmen, however, and the soldiers as well, came in for a good share of ridicule and abuse. But the strikers showed no disposition to use more dangerous weapons than their tongues. The prompt and intelligent measures taken by Gen. Carr had checkmated them at every point, and the strong military force on hand seemed to discourage those disposed to violence.

Gen. Carr sent the following telegram :

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD,
WEST ALBANY, July 25, 1877.

Hon. William H. Vanderbilt, Saratoga Springs :

I have opened the blockade at East Albany, Albany and West Albany, and sent the first freight train through from the east, passing here at 11:55. The strikers held a meeting some distance from my lines, and appointed a committee to wait on you at Saratoga. * * *

J. B. CARR, *Major General.*

LEE CHAMBERLIN, *Asst. Adj. General.*

As the heat of the day increased, several of the Ninth, unused to exposure to the hot sun, were overcome completely, and had to be removed to the hospital. This was established in the house of Capt. Joseph Mather, which was near by. This gentleman and his family were unwearied in their kindly offices to the sick, and earned the sincere gratitude of all the military organizations encamped in their vicinity. About 11 o'clock private Coles of the Corps was prostrated by the heat ; but fortunately his case was not a serious one.

During the afternoon there moved into the West Albany yard a freight train, which had been boarded while passing through the city by quite a party of men and boys. Passing in between two other trains, the gang escaped the attention of the guard in the lower part of the yard, and when discovered were within a short distance of the stacked arms of several companies of the Ninth. The drum at once sounded the alarm, and in a very few moments the arms were in the hands of their owners, and the troops of the command were all

in line. One of the rioters drew a revolver on Gen. Carr ; but the General's son, a member of the Citizens Corps, and on guard at that point, quickly levelled his cocked rifle at the fellow, who hastily withdrew. Gen. Carr passed on, and an officer of the Ninth, who had charge of the guard, ordered private Carr to uncock his musket. The private complied, remarking, with a look at his father, "All right, but perhaps I've more interest in that man than you have. That's my father."

About 9½ at night the Tibbits Corps arrived from Troy, and were heartily cheered by the Citizens Corps. The camp was named "Camp Carr," in honor of the gallant general in command.* Col. Hitchcock of the Ninth was assigned to the command of the post.

The commissary arrangements were not in order as yet, and in consequence the Corps went from 5 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon without eating. This did not make it any easier to endure the heat of the day, and was not a good preparation for a night of bivouacking on railroad tracks. As the men were not supplied as yet with overcoats or blankets, they had to pass the night as they best could. One of our veracious newspaper correspondents declares that the only sound sleepers were those under the track. Then, too, for lack of pillows many of the boys were stretched out with their heads on the rails ; and freight trains were passing too frequently for this arrangement to be as comfortable as might have been desired.

By Thursday matters were in pretty good shape, and the regular camp duties filled the time without any marked event. The prompt measures of the authorities had prevented the possibility of a successful riot, and had thus completely discouraged those who had been ready to make trouble.

* We append Colonel Hitchcock's Order :

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT THIRD DIVISION N. G., {
WEST ALBANY, N. Y., JULY 25, 1877. }

General Orders, No. 3. In honor of the commanding officer of the Third Division N. G. S. N. Y., Major-Gen'l JOSEPH B. CARR, the camp of the detachment will hereafter be known and designated as Camp Carr.

By order of COLONEL JAMES R. HITCHCOCK, *Commanding.*

Official: I. F. HANDY, Major, and A. A. A. G.

At 4:30, Friday afternoon, Gov. Robinson, Adj. Gen. Townsend and Gen. Tracey visited Camp Carr at West Albany, and with Gen. Carr reviewed the troops, excepting those on guard at the time. Rain had begun falling and the lines were formed under shelter, the Ninth regiment being drawn up between the abutments of the bridge and the Tenth and the Troy companies under the railroad sheds. After a brief inspection the Governor and party returned to the city.

Friday evening Col. Hitchcock and Adjutant Bartlett of the Ninth regiment, invited the Citizens Corps to a spread, and entertained them in fine style. The Ninth and the Troy Citizens Corps formed a fast friendship during their encampment together. Our boys learned in the best of all ways, that is, by keeping house with them, that the officers and men of the Ninth are whole-souled gentlemen and genuine soldiers. The Corps formed an especially warm affection for Col. Hitchcock, and they were deeply pained, but a few months later, at the news of his untimely death.

While waiting for the cars on Saturday, the Corps exchanged fatigue caps with Company F of the Ninth.

Order being assured, Governor Robinson directed the militia forces of the State to be dismissed. It being decided to hold a review of the Third Division at Albany on Saturday, Gen. Alden and brigade were ordered down from Troy. The line was formed on Broadway and State street, and moved up Broadway and Clinton avenue and down Pearl to State street, where the column was dismissed.

We quote from the *Troy Whig*: "On the formation being completed, Gen. Carr and Staff galloped down the line, and on returning took up position at the head of the column, the order 'forward' was given, and 'the army was in motion.' While this was taking place on Broadway, a neat platform had been erected in front of the Female Academy on North Pearl street, where were assembled Governor Robinson, Adjutant-General Townsend, the Governor's Private Secretary, D. C. Robinson, Major-General John B. Woodward, Inspector-General of the State, Brigadier-General Charles Tracey, Commissary-General, Colonel Chas. H. Lodewick, Aid-de-camp, Brigadier-General

John B. Stonehouse, and Comptroller Frederick P. Olcott, with several citizens and reporters.

"At twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock the head of the column appeared, coming down North Pearl street, Gen. Carr and Staff leading. On passing the platform and saluting, Gen. Carr and Staff took up position on the right of the platform and reviewed the troops as they marched by in excellent form. The street packed with spectators, the windows of all the prominent buildings filled with ladies bestowing their brightest glances on the sun-burned soldiers marching by, the soldiers themselves as they passed with quick, firm tread, and well-closed ranks, combined to form a spectacle that was in the highest degree stirring and exhilarating.

"The Ninth did some splendid marching while the Burgesses and Jackson Corps of Albany, Citizens and Tibbits Corps of Troy, Companies "A" and "B" of the Tenth, "K" of the Twenty-fifth, and the Tibbits Cadets of Troy, were honored with hearty cheers at different points along the line of march for their handsome movements. The display was really a fine one in every respect, and carried out most admirably.

"As the last command in the column, Pochin's Battery, cleared the platform, Gen. Carr and Staff wheeled to the front and saluted the governor, who said: 'I wish at this time to express my most hearty thanks through you to the officers and men under your command for the promptness and fidelity with which they responded to the call of duty to maintain the supremacy of law and order. I congratulate you on the perfect success which has attended your efforts, and wish all a safe return to your homes and families.' The Governor then retired from the platform, Gen. Carr and Staff departed, the crowd dispersed, and the review was over. Although the streets were muddy, no rain fell during the display."

The strength of the various organizations taking part in the display footed up a total of 2229 men. Of these the Citizens Corps furnished 99,* the Tibbits Corps 72 and Battery A 36.

After the review the troops from out of town moved to the Union Depot. Before they had taken the cars, a telegram come from the Governor to Gen. Carr, notifying him that the rioters had made another demonstration at West Albany, and ordering him to hold all troops until further orders. This was rather discouraging, as the men preferred to spend Sunday at home. The result proved merely a detention for a little while, as the Sher-

*The Sixth Separate Company had on duty at West Albany a total of 3 commissioned officers, 14 non-commissioned officers and 84 privates; in all 101 men.

iff's deputy and a few men were sufficient to repress all disorder.

At about 3 o'clock the train started for Troy. On arrival in this city Gen. Carr and staff mounted, and headed a short parade of the three Troy companies, Doring's band furnishing the music. The streets were crowded, flags hung from nearly every house on the line of march, and constant cheering attested the welcome with which Troy received her citizen soldiers. The two Corps from West Albany had blankets, canteens and coffee cups slung, and, although tired with a hard day's, indeed with a hard week's, work, they marched with their usual precision.

Thus ended the riot week of 1877. The good conduct of the National Guard had beyond all doubt saved from destruction property to the value of millions ; and, what was better still, there had been practically no blood shed.

The commander-in-chief and the major general in command of the third division issued the following orders :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, S. N. Y.,
ALBANY, N. Y., August 1, 1877.

General Orders No. 15. The commander-in-chief takes pleasure in expressing his sincere thanks to all the officers and men of the National Guard of this State for the important service rendered by them in suppressing the recent riots, and in protecting the lives and property of the citizens of the various portions of this State which were threatened with lawless violence.

The exigencies of the occasion required that the entire force of the National Guard should be put under arms, and held ready to move at a moment's notice. The duties to be performed were of a very delicate and difficult nature. The actual and threatened violence and defiance of the law were such that it became necessary to order military forces to seven different points upon the railway lines extending from Lake Erie to Albany and New York.

The various regiments, battalions and separate companies selected for this purpose, were moved to the respective positions with a rapidity and precision which could not have been equalled by regular troops. They were handled with such skill and good judgment that within one week the disturbances were entirely suppressed, and peace and order restored throughout the State, without any serious shedding of blood.

The event has demonstrated the efficiency and reliability of a well

organized State militia. Although subjected to great privations and hardships, the best discipline was observed throughout, and the citizen soldiers return to their homes, carrying with them the thanks, not only of their officers, but of all the law abiding citizens of the State.

L. ROBINSON, *Commander-in-chief.*

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
TROY, N. Y., July 30, 1877.

General Orders, No 4. I. The Maj.-Gen'l. commanding desires to convey to the troops of this command and the Ninth Regiment N. G., his appreciation of their services in the late brief campaign. Called together at a moments notice, without an opportunity to prepare themselves with even the ordinary comforts of a soldier's outfit, leaving homes of comfort and luxury at the call of the Commander-in-chief, and submitting, without complaint, to the hardships of duty under a scorching sun and in hastily prepared camps, they stand to-day, before the whole country, soldiers in every sense of the word, and soldiers that he is proud to command.

II. The Ninth and Tenth Regiments, the Tibbits Corps and Troy Citizens Corps, on duty at Camp Carr, West Albany, are entitled to the highest praise for their magnificent discipline and behaviour in the face of the unavoidable discomforts attendant upon a camp so badly located. * * *

By command of J. B. CARR, MAJOR GENERAL.

LEE CHAMBERLAIN, A. A. G.

The rate of pay allowed by the State was as follows, for seven days' service: Privates \$7, Lieutenants \$14, Captains \$21. The total pay-roll of the Troy Citizens Corps footed up \$725, which the members at once turned over to the company treasurer, for use in fitting up the rooms at the armory.*

At the August meeting of the Corps, the following preamble and resolution of thanks to the officers connected with the Tenth Regiment were adopted:

WHEREAS, This company has been attached, during its term of service in Albany and West Albany, to the Tenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and has received many attentions from its officers;

Resolved, That the Troy Citizens Corps tender their thanks to Col. A. J. Parker, Jr., Lieut. Col. Edward Bowditch, Maj. John L. McEwen, Adj. John Palmer, Quartermaster John W. McHarg, Commissary Jacob H. Ten Eyck, Surgeon Lewis Balch, Capt. G. D. Weid-

* This recalls a similar action of the old Corps in 1839, after the week in the Helderbergs.

man, Col. Robert S. Oliver and Capt. G. Sard, Jr., for the many attentions and courtesies shown them at Albany and West Albany.

Resolutions of thanks were also adopted to Mr. Mather and family for kindness shown to sick members of the Corps. Mr. Mather was also elected an honorary member of the company.

BEMIS HEIGHTS.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bemis Heights was observed on the battle-ground by an elaborate celebration. There was a procession, an oration by the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, an address by Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, a poem by Prof. Robert E. Lowell of Union College, and a history of the battle by Mr. J. A. Stevens of New York. This was followed by a sham battle.

The morning of Tuesday, September 19, 1877, was as beautiful as one could wish. The mercury started at 62° at day-break, and did not at any time rise above 70°. A pleasant breeze was blowing all day. The Corps met at the armory at 6 o'clock A. M. At 7 o'clock, headed by Doring's full band, the Tibbits and Citizens Corps and the Tibbits Cadets marched to the depot, where they took a special train for Mechanicville. Here the troops embarked on canal boats for Bemis Heights. Their navigation on this tempestuous voyage was attended with little incident. It cannot be learned that any of the men became sea-sick, and all dangers of storm and wreck were happily avoided. It is said that most ocean steamers which meet with disaster come to their fate by collision with others. Doubtless with this maxim of seamanship uppermost in his nautical mind, that veteran salt, Supt. Dougrey, of section three, had forbidden the downward passage of all boats while the flotilla should be moving. To enforce this wise precaution, the superintendent moved in front of the convoy of transports in his official ice-breaker. And so, as in time long ago the Grecian fleet was led in safety over Homer's "much roaring sea" to the strand of the well-walled Troy, in like manner this fleet of modern Trojans was at length moored securely by the tow-path of classic

Bemis Heights. This village, as Mark Twain would say, is not a village at all, but consists of a single tavern with the usual complement of bar-room and sheds. Here all was animation. Vehicles of all sorts were pouring in from every direction, dust was floating in a dense cloud, and people were trooping by on foot, all bound to see the sights to the uttermost. The Troy troops effected a safe landing from their tempest-tossed craft, and repaired to a field near the hotel. There, after the usual delays, the procession was formed, and took up its line of march for the battle-field, somewhat over a mile distant. The soil in the road was found to be very loose in its habits, and all the military companies regretted that linen dusters were not an article of uniform. The column was composed of about 1000 men.

Although not large, the display was certainly interesting, and the sight of so many dusty legs keeping exact time was very pleasing, especially to the numerous spectators who were indigenous to the neighborhood. It was fully 12 o'clock before the column arrived at the speaker's stand, and it was then promptly dismissed for refreshment. Our hungry heroes were marched into a large tent, where their appetites were satisfied without any reminiscences of West Albany.

Fully 15,000 people were packed in the space around the speaker's stand, where most of them had been standing since about 10 o'clock, in the fond delusion that the exercises would begin at 11, as advertised. It was 12:30 o'clock when the president called the assemblage to order. After prayer by the chaplain, the Hon. Martin I. Townsend was introduced, and delivered a masterly oration. The brief address by Mr. Dorsheimer, the poem, and the historical address, were worthy of the occasion. The literary exercises closed at about 3 o'clock, and were succeeded by a banquet, at which the bidden lamented only the brevity of time. At 4 o'clock, the order was given to "fall in" for the sham battle. This was designed as a grand military pageant, which should be a historically accurate fac-simile of the original battle, so far as modern uniforms and breech loaders could allow.

The battle was preceeded by a review of all the military present, by Maj. Gen. Carr. After this formality was duly completed, the bloody strife began. The enemy's cavalry were led by Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, U. S. A., their infantry by Lieut. A. Lee Myer, U. S. A.; and they had besides an artillery train consisting of one small field piece. This formidable array was strongly posted behind and in a close thicket which bordered the northern end of the field. The revolutionary troops were commanded by Gens. Carr and Alden. It is not certain which of the two was designed to represent Benedict Arnold; but both performed prodigies of valor, and each, as nearly as now be ascertained, emerged from the fight unscathed.

The battle was opened by the Tibbits Corps, who were deployed as a line of skirmishers, and began a vigorous fire on the enemy. After maintaining the attack stubbornly for some time, the veterans were forced back on the main body of infantry, which consisted of the rest of the brigade drawn up in line of battle. This main line now delivered their first fire lying down, and then immediately rose and charged at a double-quick on the thicket. The firing became rapid, and the battle was raging at its utmost fury. The enemy's artillery train was served with great skill and effect, and the cannon of our side, posted on a small eminence at the left, were unable to silence it. By a happy inspiration of somebody in command, however, two pieces were sent rapidly to the extreme right, which transfer of forces the enemy kindly permitted without making a crushing charge on the weakened left. Being thus enfiladed by a very terrible fire, the enemy were forced to cease using their battery. A movement of our reserve (the Burleigh Corps), in the execution of a plan of deep strategy, now put to flight the enemy's cavalry, and the final attack was made on his infantry. At the command "Fours right about," incessant volleys from front and rear ranks respectively were delivered at the thicket. The enemy then ingloriously fled, and the bloody field was won. The victors were begrimed with smoke, covered with glory—and

dust, and dripping with perspiration ; just as they would have been dripping with gore had the battle been as real as it was noisy, and had all been as unfortunate as that gallant private whose nose came in unexpected collision with his file leader's gun-barrel. The *Troy Times* said (and the *Times* is a military paper): "It was conceded by all that the firing by rank of the Citizens Corps was far superior to that of any other organization in line."

The homeward trip was uneventful. Again the perilous canal was traversed in safety, a musket being consigned to its depths as the sole loss of the day. The boys reached Troy in the evening, tired, but happy.

Saturday evening, September 29, occurred a pleasant reminder of Camp Carr. A delegation from Co. F, Ninth Regiment, met the Corps at the armory, and presented an elegantly engrossed and framed set of resolutions, expressing the kind feelings of Co. F, and their appreciation of courtesies shown them by the Troy Citizens Corps at West Albany.

At the inspection on the 23d of October, the Troy companies mustered as follows :

Troy Citizens Corps,	-	-	-	103 men.
Tibbits Corps,	-	-	-	64 "
Tibbits Cadets,	-	-	-	82 "
Battery B	-	-	-	47 "

The Corps appeared for the first time with the knapsacks which had been bought with the West Albany money.

During the winter season of 1877-8 five military receptions were given, all at the armory but the last. This was held at Harmony Hall, on the 23d of April. These were occasions of much enjoyment to the Corps and their friends. The program included a brief exhibition drill, followed by dancing until a reasonably late, or possibly early, hour. Many of the *elite* of Troy and vicinity were present, besides representatives from various other military organizations. Few will forget the picture made by the bright uniforms of scarlet and of blue, the elegant costumes of the ladies, their flashing

diamonds outshone by more lustrous eyes, the hall draped with flags and military emblems, and the dancers floating in interminable mazes to the music of Doring.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. HALE.

January 14, 1878, Capt. and Brevet-major Owen Hale, of the Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, the Citizens Corps acting as escort, and firing the customary three volleys over the grave. Capt. Hale was formerly a resident of Troy. He entered the army as a private soldier at the outbreak of the rebellion, being then only seventeen years of age. So gallantly did he perform his duty that at the close of the war he was transferred to the regular army with the rank of first lieutenant. He was killed in the fight with Chief Joseph's Indians on the 30th of Sept'r, at Bear Paw Mountain.

FUNERAL OF COL. HITCHCOCK.

Col. James R. Hitchcock, of the Ninth Regiment, died at his home, April 12, 1878. Col. Hitchcock had won the affectionate regard of our Corps while they were acting under his command at West Albany. To express their sorrow at his death and their respect for his memory, the Corps attended his funeral. This was held in New York on Monday, the 15th April. About 90 men were in line, with Doring's Band. Col. Hitchcock was buried with full military honors. The pall-bearers were Brig. Gens. J. M. Varian and D. D. Wylie, Col. E. F. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, Col. J. Porter, of the Twenty-second, Col. George D. Scott, of the Eighth, and Col. Charles S. Spencer, of the Fifth. After the services at the Dutch Reformed church, Forty-eighth street and Fifth Avenue, the procession was formed in the following order: The Seventy-first Regiment, led by Col. Vose, and the Eleventh, Col. Unbekant; the hearse, with the Ninth Regiment as escort, and the Troy Citizens Corps. The line of march was down Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth street, thence through Broadway to the Battery. The burial took place at Staten Island.

From the *Army and Navy Journal* of the same week we take the following:

"The Troy Citizens Corps was the observed of all observers, its showy uniform, coupled with its solid fronts and splendid marching, winning encomiums even from the most critical. It seemed in steadiness and precision fully equal to any company in the first or second division."

On the 21st of May, 1878, occurred the spring meeting of the Third Division Rifle Association at Grand View Park. In the military match, the team of the Sixth Separate company were the victors, their competitors being representatives from "A" Co. Tenth Regiment; two teams "I" Co., Tenth Regiment; Twenty-fifth Regiment, two teams, and the Albany Jackson Corps. The successful marksmen were sergeant W. H. Stillman, sergeant E. P. Mann, private J. G. Zimmermann, Jr., and private Wm. P. Mason.

The independent parade was held this year on the 19th of June. The Corps appeared in full dress uniform, with Doring's Band, closing with dress-parade on Washington Square.

August 21st, 1878, J. G. Zimmerman Jr. did honor to his company by winning the marksmanship prize at Grand View range. There were numerous competitors, and by the rules of the contest final possession was given only after winning at three matches.

From the *Army and Navy Journal*, October 12, 1878—"SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY, NEW YORK (TROY). Capt. James W. Cusack's fine command, known as the "Troy Citizens Corps" was inspected and mustered at their armory on September 26, by Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G. It was a sore disappointment to the company that the rain storm prevented it from parading out of doors, and tendering to the inspecting officer the honor of a review, and also executing movements in the school of the company in order that he might judge of its proficiency in drill. It was out of the question, however, and they had to be content with executing the details of inspection and muster indoors. The company was uniformed in a dark blue short frock coat and trousers with very little trimmings, brass shoulder scales, black belts and helmets. This is their service uniform, and a handsome one it is, the red coats being reserved for full dress occasions. Of the two, the service uniform is the more handsome. The details of inspection were perfect, and every article

of uniform, arms, and equipment was found in most excellent shape by the inspecting officer. The muster resulted : Present, 2 officers, 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, 2 musicians, 78 privates, total 92 ; absent, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 6 privates, total 11 ; aggregate 103. Last year the company mustered present 104, absent 12, total 116; thus showing that the captain has complied with the law in reducing the command to the maximum. The company is in magnificent shape, is a credit to the citizens of Troy and to its officers, and is one of the very best organizations in the service of the State of New York."

An extract from the *Albany Argus* of January 19, 1879, will sufficiently show the social amusements in which the Corps were interested during that winter.

"The Troy Citizens Corps public drills, which are followed by receptions, have proven such enjoyable affairs that not only do representatives of the first families of Troy attend them in large numbers, but also many of the leading society people of Albany. To be sure it is quite a distance to go to Troy for an evening's entertainment, but those who have made the trip for the purpose of attending the receptions given by the Citizens Corps of that city have been more than repaid for their trouble. Last Tuesday evening one of the receptions referred to took place. It more than surpassed the one given a few weeks ago. Among the Albanians present were Col. Amasa J. Parker, Jr., and staff, also several of the line officers of the Tenth regiment. Dancing was commenced at 9 o'clock, directly after the public drill of the Corps—which, by the way, was an excellent one—and was continued until 12 o'clock, when the gay party broke up. We understand the Corps expect to give two more receptions before the close of the season. One will occur just previous to Lent, and the other, at the conclusion of it, will be held probably at Harmony Hall, and will be gotten up on a grander scale than any that have preceded it."

At the February reception the badges for marksmanship were presented to their winners by Maj. Gen. Carr. The general prefaced the presentation with these words :
Gentlemen of the Sixth Separate Company :

It is with great pleasure that I address you this evening, and confer upon you the reward which you have so nobly won by your patient perseverance in rifle practice and excellence in marksmanship. This duty is particularly gratifying to me as I look back and recall a similar occasion last year when I presented ten members of this command with like badges. At that time I predicted that if you would devote a portion of your leisure hours to target practice, still greater results would be accomplished another year. My predictions have been fully verified, and it is very gratifying to me, personally, to be able to announce

that the Troy Citizens Corps stands fifth in point of marksmanship of the 169 companies in the National Guard of this State, and second in the Third Division—qualifying 46 members as State marksmen. It is a fact of which the Sixth Separate Company has every reason to feel proud. Just here I wish to make another prediction—if the same commendable enterprise which has signally marked this separate company in the past, be continued, another year its standard will be raised even still higher, and it will occupy a more honorable position in the national guard than it holds at present. The time is not far distant when a certain degree of accuracy in target practice will be one of the necessary qualifications of a successful soldier.

At a meeting of the Corps held Tuesday evening, June 6, 1879, Capt. Cusack tendered his resignation as captain of the company. The captain had for some time been considering such action, expressing the opinion that there was abundant material in the command from which to select a commanding officer, and that his long service entitled him to retire and make way for a younger man. The Corps did not at all agree with this way of thinking, and very promptly took measures to induce him to withdraw his resignation. The petition to that effect was signed by every man in the organization, as well as by a large number of honorary members and leading citizens, and it was backed up by such unanimity of sentiment and by so earnest representations that Captain Cusack finally felt constrained to yield, although doing this at no little sacrifice to personal and business convenience.

Col. Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General, inspected the Troy troops in June, 1879. In his report he made this commendatory reference to Capt. Cusack's company. "Military appearance and soldierly bearing excellent. Evidently one of the best disciplined and drilled companies in the state service." This little compliment had the more value in the eyes of the Corps from the fact that Col. Briggs was well known for the peculiar rigidity of his military notions, and had an eagle eye for defects in the guard. The *Army and Navy Journal*, June 21, 1879, had this item :

"The Citizens Corps, as this company is familiarly designated by the good people of Troy, made a handsome showing in their neat Prussian uniform and "pickelhauben," knapsacks with overcoats

strapped, and ready to move to the front at a moment's notice, during the parade for annual muster and inspection on June 9. Prompt obedience to orders is one of the guiding rules of the company, so when Col. Briggs, A. I. G., announced that he was ready, Capt. James W. Cusack gave the command "Prepare for review." As Troy has three Separate Companies of Infantry, there is considerable rivalry as to which shall carry off the palm on all occasions of parade, drill, and ceremony, and as on this inspection all three were out, it behooved the Sixth Company to look well to its laurels. The Twelfth Company first passed under the argus eye of the inspector, receiving praise for its steadiness and soldierly appearance; but the line of glistening bayonets, the solid front, and perfect equipment of Capt. Cusack's company, caused the eye of the inspecting officer to brighten with pleasure, and did he speak he might have said: Here, indeed, is a company of soldiers! The review, which was only in line, was simply perfection, not a movement being discernible along the line during the inspection; indeed to the spectators it seemed that hardly an eye was winked, so stolid were the men. * * * The inspection of uniform and equipments was as satisfactory as the review, while the muster, although it showed a loss of one in the present, was most gratifying in its completeness. The company is handsomely equipped in every particular, while in drill and discipline it has few equals and perhaps no superior in the state. It is a credit to the City of Troy, the State, and its officers. The result of the muster was: Present, 3 officers, 13 non-commissioned officers, 2 musicians, 73 privates—total, 91; absent, 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 privates—total, 12; aggregate, 103. Last year there were 92 present, 11 absent—total, 103. Capt. Cusack keeps his roll within the requirements of the military code, refusing all applications to enlist while he carries 103 officers and men."

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the re-unions of the societies of the Army of the Potomac, of the Army of the James, and of the Ninth Army Corps, took place at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16 and 17, 1879. Many distinguished guests were present, including the President of the United States, the Governors of several States, and numerous civil and military celebrities. Among the ceremonies of the occasion a great parade was projected, in which, besides the posts of the Grand Army, the local military should take part. The Troy companies of infantry were assigned the honor of escorting the President of the United States, and formed for that purpose a red, white and blue battalion, composed of the Troy

Citizens Corps, the Tibbits Veteran Corps and the Tibbits Cadets, in that order. The steamer Golden Gate was chartered for the trip by our Corps. They left Troy at 7:45 A. M. and were in line about ninety strong when the procession moved at 10:45 o'clock. The boys were on their mettle, and did some creditable marching, receiving much commendation. They were entertained after the parade by the Albany Zouave Cadets, "A" Co., Tenth Regiment, in a most bountiful fashion.

As Artemus Ward would have said, "This is sarkasm:"

From the *Albany Evening Journal*, July 23, 1879: "Some of the Troy papers have heard the usual monthly unfounded rumor that Gen. Carr is to be 'removed,' and are correspondingly indignant. Don't be alarmed, good Trojans. Keep cool. If it comes to the worst, you can send down your Citizens Corps and clean out the Tenth regiment, the Twenty-fifth, the Albany Burgesses Corps, the Albany Jackson Corps, the Fire Department and the Police Force, inside of fifteen minutes."

On Friday evening, the 25th July, 1879, a meeting was held at the Troy House for the purpose of organizing an old guard to be attached to the Citizens Corps as an auxiliary body. It was decided that those eligible to membership should be veteran soldiers of the war, honorably discharged members of National Guard who should have served their full term of enlistment, and former members of the Old Citizens Corps prior to its disbandment. The uniform afterwards adopted was similar to that of the Old Corps, viz: Invisible green, trimmed with black braid. The coats chosen were double-breasted, with gilt buttons. There were also French chapeaus, black belts and regulation swords, with black scabbards. C. W. Tillinghast was chosen President and W. E. Kisselburgh, Secretary.

The shooting match of the third division rifle association was held at Grand View Park, on the 18th of July. The 500 yards championship match was won by E. A. Burdett of the Troy Citizens Corps, J. G. Zimmermann, Jr., being second and W. H. Stillman third.

BRIGHTON.

The summer excursion this year was down the Hudson to Brighton Beach. The Corps left Troy Tuesday eve-

ning, August 19, on the City of Troy. They were accompanied by Maj. Gen. Carr and staff, by the Old Guard, a number of honorary members and prominent citizens, and by Doring's Band. During the preliminary parade, and as the boat left Troy, a salute was fired from Starbuck's Island by Battery F. As the excursionists passed the residence of E. Thompson Gale at Greenbush, they were greeted with a display of fireworks; and a salute was fired from the summer home of Nelson Davenport. Reaching New York at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, a large delegation from the Old Guard of that city were found waiting on the dock to receive the Trojan visitors with "the honors of war." Escorted by the courteous soldiers, the Corps marched to the Gilsey House for breakfast, and, as one of the New York papers put it, "they attacked the viands bravely." Then re-embarking on the steamer Minnie Cornell, the company sailed at once for the beach. An extract from a New York paper of Thursday will tell the story from the point of view of a looker on :

"It was a special concert night at the Brighton, and the result was a crowd of large proportions. The afternoon audience was an immense one. Scattered about very thickly in the audience were over 100 gentlemen clad in natty uniforms of blue, with red-banded, peakless caps, something like those worn in the English army. Inquiry proved that this dashing corps was the Troy Citizens Corps, an independent military organization, which holds the same relation to Troy that the Old Guard does to New York, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company does to Boston, or the Burgesses Corps to Albany. They were under the command of Capt. James W. Cusack, and Lieutenants LeGrand C. Cramer, James L. Thompson and Geo. D. Smith. The command mustered 90 men, and was accompanied by Doring's full band, about twenty-five members of the Old Guard of the Corps, and fifty invited guests. It was a summer excursion, and, of course, the Troy boys, being bent upon a good time, came to Coney Island.

"They came down yesterday morning on the Troy boat, and were received by the Old Guard, of New York, who escorted them to the Gilsey House, where the command had breakfast. Then they took the boat Minnie Cornell to Coney Island, landing at the Iron Pier and marching thence to the Hotel Brighton, where they were quartered. The command was accompanied by Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr and his staff. At 5 o'clock last evening a dress parade and drill was held

on the plaza in front of the hotel, and the company was reviewed by Maj. Gen. Carr. The troops presented a fine appearance, and their evolutions were marvelously well executed. They were fully equipped with arms and accoutrements, and appeared in full dress uniform, which consists of scarlet coat, white trowsers, white cork helmet, and white cross belts. It is a very brilliant and dashing dress, and the command presented a very elegant appearance. Many of the rank and file are young men, and it is easy to see they are from the best society in Troy. To-day the Corps return to New York, where a reception will be tendered them by the Old Guard. The review last evening was witnessed by fully 10,000 people, and the Corps was heartily applauded."

After the dress parade and review the company was dismissed until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the men again fell in and another dress parade was held in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel, at the urgent request of members of the Old Guard and of many other military gentlemen who were present. The Trojans were then escorted to the iron pier, where a generous collation was tendered by the New York Old Guard. Then again embarking on the Minnie Cornell, the Corps left for New York, whence they immediately proceeded for Troy on the Saratoga.

The excursion was a most enjoyable one throughout, and all were especially pleased with the many courtesies and the unstinted hospitality received.

On the return of the Tibbits Veteran Corps from their excursion to Hartford, Conn., on the 30th of August, the Troy Citizens Corps turned out and gave them a rousing reception. This was no more than fitting as expressing the respect and hearty good comradeship entertained by the Citizens Corps for those gallant men.

At the fall meeting of the third division rifle association on the 9th of October, Sergeant W. H. Stillman and private J. G. Zimmermann, Jr. successfully maintained the honor of their company. In the four matches open to their competition, sergeant Stillman won in the first, over twenty competitors; also in the second, against twelve competitors; in the third Stillman and Zimmermann were tied for the first place, among nineteen entries, the prize going to Zimmermann because his shots were thought a

shade better ; and in the last, Stillman took the prize from six opponents. At the contest next day between teams from different organizations, the Troy Citizens Corps team captured the second prize, the first going to Whitehall. Our team consisted sergeant Stillman and privates Arnold, Hicks, Madden, Mason and Zimmermann.

Death first came to the active ranks of the new Corps on the 26th January, 1880, when private John W. Morse died after a very brief illness. The usual military honors were paid to the dead comrade, the Corps attending the funeral in a body, and a squad detailed for that purpose firing three volleys over the grave.

On the 16th January, 1880, Capt. Cusack and a delegation from the Corps attended the reception of the Old Guard in the Academy of Music, New York. These receptions are famous for bringing together representatives from a large number of the crack Corps of the Country. On the night in question, the following commands were represented : Boston Tigers, Lancers, Independent Cadets, Amoskeag Veterans, Providence Light Infantry, Putnam Phalanx, New Haven Grays, the officers of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., Seventh Regiment Veterans, Albany Burgesses Corps, Troy Citizens Corps, Utica Citizens Corps, State Fencibles and City Troop of Philadelphia, Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., Savannah Blues, Mobile Cadets, Clinch Rifles of Augusta, Ga., Fifth Maryland, of Baltimore, Norfolk Blues, Louisiana Grays of New Orleans, and others. The officers of the army and navy stationed in the vicinity of New York, and members of the several diplomatic Corps, were also present at the festivities.

FUNERAL OF GEN. TIBBITS.

Gen. William B. Tibbits, a former member of the Corps, who had won a reputation as a gallant officer of Cavalry in the war of the rebellion, died at his home in Troy, February 10, 1880. The funeral services were such as were appropriate to his military rank and distinguished ser-

vices. The Citizens Corps acted as escort to the remains, proceeding first to St. John's Church, where the religious exercises were held, and thence to Oakwood Cemetery. The funeral procession was large and imposing, comprising, besides our Corps, the Tibbits Corps and Cadets, military friends of the deceased from abroad, veterans who had served under him, employees of the Wood Mowing Machine Co., and many others. It had been raining for some time, so that the streets, more especially in the upper part of the city, were in a terrible condition. The three Corps, however, waded patiently through the mud, and the rain seemed not to deter the throngs that crowded the sidewalks. At the cemetery the body was placed before the family vault, and, after prayer and benediction by the Rev. F. L. Norton, three volleys were fired by the Citizens Corps. The casket was then borne within the vault, and the soldier's funeral was ended.

On the evening of Sunday, the 16th of May, the Corps in uniform attended divine service at St. John's church, and listened to an eloquent sermon by their chaplain, the Rev. Frank L. Norton. At the request of the Corps the sermon was afterwards published.

DECORATION DAY IN NEW YORK.

Decoration Day, 1880, (on the 31st of May, as the 30th came on Sunday,) was observed in New York with elaborate ceremonies. At the invitation of the Old Guard, the Citizens Corps formed part of the procession in that city, uniting with the Old Guard and the State Fencibles of Philadelphia in a red, white and blue division. The uniform of the Fencibles was blue and that of the Old Guard white. The Corps embarked for New York Sunday evening in the steamer City of Troy, accompanied by the Old Guard of the Citizens Corps and by Doring's Band. The Tibbits Corps courteously escorted them to the boat. Arriving at about 7 o'clock, a committee from the New York Old Guard were found in waiting, and by them the company were escorted to the Gilsey House. After a bountiful breakfast, to which the men paid their

respects with great zeal, the line of march was taken up for assigned place, where the usual amount of waiting was performed with great ability. The procession finally moving, the Corps was formed in two platoons, sixteen files front, and took its place in the line, preceded by Doring's Band and the Old Guard. The line of march was long, and the famed mud of New York abundant, and much like a very tough article of soap grease. Still the boys marched well enough to receive considerable applause from the long lines of spectators, and to be noticed with commendation by the *Army and Navy Journal*, and other papers. The State Fencibles did some exceedingly good marching. After the parade was dismissed the red, white and blue divisions were entertained by the Old Guard at the armory of the latter with characteristic hospitality. The return to Troy was made the same night, on the City of Troy.

The third annual parade of the Corps was held on the 15th of June, the Albany Zouave Cadets, (Co. A Tenth Regiment), being invited to participate. Both companies wore white helmets, belts and trowsers, the coats of the Troy Citizens Corps being scarlet, and those of the Albany Zouave Cadets blue. Doring's and Austin's Bands furnished music. After the line of march was completed, a dress parade was held in Washington Square, Capt. John H. Reynolds, of the Zouaves, acting as major. The proceedings of the day were closed by a spread at Harmony Hall. Appropriate speeches were made by Captains Reynolds and Cusack, and a general good time enjoyed by all. The Corps escorted their guests to the boat amid a blaze of Greek fire. The Cadets won golden opinions in Troy for their fine discipline and soldierly bearing.

Gen. Robert S. Oliver, Inspector General of the State, who inspected the Citizens Corps on June 21, returned the muster rolls of the command to Capt. Cusack a month later with the following endorsements: "Discipline, perfect; drill, excellent; equipment, excellent; military appearance, excellent. An almost perfect organization."

From the *Morning Telegram*, February 17, 1881: "The report of the Inspector General of the National Guard of the State of New York, which is embodied in the report of the Adjutant General of the State recently forwarded to army headquarters, contains among other statistics of interest to the members of the National Guard, a tabular statement of the standing and average attendance at parades, etc., of the military organization of the State.

"There are thirty-six separate companies of infantry, and the Sixth Separate Company, the Troy Citizens Corps, Captain James W. Cusack, stands the highest on the list, its standing being rated at 78, and the per cent. of attendance at 92. This is a record of which not only the members of the Citizens Corps should be proud, but the citizens of Troy as well."

Morning Telegram, February 18, 1881: "The Citizens Corps of this city not only stands No. 1 of the thirty-six separate companies, but it also stands No. 1 of all the companies in the national guard of this State."

In the list of separate companies, the Tibbits Corps ranked second, and the Tibbits Cadets fifteenth. Battery F stood fourth in the list of batteries.

It was at about this time that the reduction and reorganization of the national guard of the State was begun, in accordance with the views of the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Cornell. The number of men on the rolls was reduced from 20,000 to 13,000, by disbanding all organizations which were thought to be weak or in any way untrustworthy. Among those to suffer were the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Albany. That the *morale* of the various companies in Troy was held in good repute at headquarters, was sufficiently shown by the fact that the official ax did not visit this city.

'Decoration' Day, 1881, was observed in Troy by a parade of the local military, veterans of the war, etc.

From the *Troy Times*, Friday, June 17, 1881. "The Citizens Corps, in white helmets, red coats and white trowsers, held its annual parade last evening. The Corps was under the command of that excellent military gentleman, Capt. J. W. Cusack, and numbered 104 men, including the old guard, with Lieut. Ingram commanding. The marching was superb, with movements by fours, double and single rank distances and "obliques." A passing review was given at the residence of Maj. Gen. Carr. The final evolutions at Washington square were witnessed by many spectators. The movements of a skirmish drill were executed by the company for the first time in public. The

precision with which the orders of Capt. Cusack were obeyed, and the celerity and grace with which the difficult manœuvres were performed, often evoked hearty applause. The Corps deployed as skirmishers by right and left flank, rallied by fours in circles, with loading and firing repeated three times, rallied by platoons with loading and firing, marched by platoon front, formed a hollow square and deployed as skirmishers to the front. It was evident that a street mob would get cold comfort from the Citizens Corps. A dress parade was then held. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Lieut. Cramer, Lieut. Thompson acted as first lieutenant, Lieut. Smith as second lieutenant and First Sergeant Macdonald as adjutant of the battalion. The drill yesterday was the last of the season, but the company will participate in the general inspection on June 28. The Citizens Corps, which was reorganized in December, 1876, now numbers 112 enlisted men, and can safely challenge comparison with any other military body in the State."

The annual inspection of 1881 was held Tuesday, June 28, on Green Island. Owing to the serious illness of his wife, Capt. Cusack, for the first time since the formation of the company, was unable to be present at a parade. First Lieutenant LeGrand C. Cramer took the command, Second Lieutenant James L. Thompson acting as First Lieutenant. The four companies, Citizens Corps, Tibbits Corps, Tibbits Cadets and Chadwick Guards of Cohoes, formed a battalion, under Capt. Chadwick, the senior captain present. Gen. Rodenburgh acted as inspector, and was assisted by Lieut. Col. Vail of General Carr's staff. The Troy Citizens Corps turned out 89 men.

On Wednesday, June 29, the Corps were called to sympathize with their captain in the loss of his estimable wife. Mrs. Cusack was a daughter of the late John B. Townsend. She was a faithful worshipper at St. John's church, and was beloved by all who knew her.

MONTREAL.

The Province of Quebec held a grand exhibition at Montreal in September, 1881 ; and partly to visit that, partly to see the Canadian city and vicinity, and in part also to make the better acquaintance of the Sixth Fusiliers, between whom and our Corps various courtesies had already been interchanged, and who had cordially urged

the visit, it was determined to make an excursion to Montreal. The plan was made to go on Monday, the 19th, attend the formal opening of the exposition on the 20th, and return Wednesday evening, the 21st. The Corps had no intention of invading Canada in a hostile manner, and permanent conquest of the country was certainly far from their thoughts. It proved, however, about as formidable a task to get across the Dominion line with arms in their hands as if their foray had been met with the serried resistance of all the British regulars and Provincial volunteers in the province. This is said in no spirit of depreciation of British valor, which our countrymen have tested on too many stricken fields to doubt. It is meant merely as a somewhat adequate expression for the mighty power of red tape, in the apparently interminable coils of which the Corps was entangled at the outset. Captain Cusack applied for the requisite permission to Adjutant General Townsend, at Albany. He transferred the application to Secretary Blaine, who handed it to the representative of Great Britain, the Hon. V. Drummond, at Washington, who forwarded it to the Governor General of the Dominion. This gentleman consulted at once with the twelve members of the council, and they, on the recommendation of the Minister of Defense, granted the desired permission. This permission then traveled back through the same channels in due form and with all possible decorum, until it reached its source at Troy, and then a great sigh of relief went up from nearly two hundred Yankee breasts. They were going.

The invading expedition comprised the Troy Citizens Corps, 81 men, Capt. James W. Cusack, commanding; Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr and staff; the Old Guard, and a large number of invited guests. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a beautiful fall day that this force seized upon a Delaware and Hudson train at the Union depot, and rolled therefrom with their faces set toward the north star. As the train was a "special," good time was made so long as on American ground. A stop was made at Plattsburgh for supper. When the locomotive was

changed on the sacred soil of Canada it was discovered that the engineer was highly endowed with prudence, and the rest of the trip was made at a correspondingly safe rate of speed. At St. John's the train was boarded by a delegation of welcome from Montreal, consisting of L. T. Hall of the Montreal Field Battery, Capt. J. B. Abbott of the Third Victoria Rifles, Dr. J. C. Cameron of the Sixth Fusiliers, and Lieut. Col. T. Lyman of the Montreal Volunteers. It was 11½ o'clock when the train rolled through the Victoria bridge and into Bonaventure station. A reception was expected, but no one had dreamed of a welcome so royal from military and civic authorities and from citizens as the Corps found on leaving the train. Nearly midnight as it was, fully 10,000 people were gathered around the station. At the west end of the platform were drawn up the Sixth Fusiliers, Lieut. Col. Gardner, a kilted company of the Fifth Fusiliers (Royal Scots), Capt. Robert Esdaile, and the Montreal Field Battery, Lieut. Col. A. A. Stevenson. These troops formed three sides of a hollow square, within which were His Worship Mayor Beaudry and Messrs. Henry Bulmer, President of the Permanent Exhibition Committee, Alex. McGibbon, President of the Citizens' Committee, M. H. Gault, M. P., M. P. Ryan, M. P., C. J. Coursol, M. P., J. J. Curran, Q. C., F. B. McNamee and others. Maj. Gen. Carr and staff stepped from the train and were introduced to the mayor and other citizens by Col. Stevenson, and were warmly received. The Corps then marched up to complete the square, Doring's Band and the Old Guard in advance. The Montreal bands struck up "Hail Columbia," and the vast throng raised three ringing cheers. Doring responded with "God Save the Queen," and the Corps closed up the square, advancing with flying colors, and were given full military honors.

The mayor now stepped forward and addressing the general, staff and corps, extended to them a hearty welcome. The people of the United States, he said, are of the same race that compose the Canadian people, and nowhere will they find a more sympathetic reception than

in Montreal. He was certain he expressed the views of every citizen in saying that they were greatly honored by the visit of so prominent a body of men, and that the remembrance of the event would be another link which would unite the two people. It was a pleasant duty for him to extend to the Troy Citizens Corps, and to those accompanying them, the freedom of the city during their stay.

Capt. Cusack returned thanks in a few well-chosen words, and introduced Mr. B. H. Hall of Troy. That gentleman responded to the Mayor's speech with his accustomed eloquence, closing with an earnest invocation for the Queen, the President of France and the President of the United States. The procession then moved down Bonaventure street, up Beaver Hall hill and along Dorchester to the Windsor Hotel, where the Corps were to be quartered. The streets and windows were thronged with spectators. Fire works were sent up from Victoria and Dominion squares, and at the former place especially the sight was a beautiful one. The water from the fountain rose to the height of nearly 100 feet, flashing back the light from the numerous street lamps and windows from the colored fires and from the bursting rockets which showered down their flame.

At the doors of the Windsor the escort left their visitors, and the Corps marched into the great rotunda of the hotel. Here they came into line, and the band played British and American national airs, preparatory to dismissal.

And now came the sad news which put an end to all festivities. Colonel Kisselburgh whispered a moment to Capt. Cusack, and, receiving a brief answer, turned to the Corps and announced that a telegram had just been received with the tidings that President Garfield was dead.

In the afternoon, before leaving Troy, the word from Elberon was re-assuring, and no one of the party dreamed of the fatal end coming so soon.

For some moments there was silence, and then the command was dismissed, under waiting orders.

Telegrams of inquiry were at once sent to Troy and Albany, and the answers which were soon received confirmed the sad intelligence beyond any doubt. It was evident that the excursion was at an end, and that all the hospitable plans of the people of Montreal must be dropped. The Sixth Fusiliers had tendered the Corps an excursion for Tuesday morning down the Lachine rapids. The Allan steamship *Parisian* was then to be thrown open to inspection. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Corps were to form the escort of his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, at the formal opening of the Provincial exhibition. A hop at the Windsor for that night was also contemplated, and various other pleasures were marked out for the remainder of the visit. It was plain that the resources of Canadian hospitality were bountiful and it was not intended that the American visitors should discover their limits.

A meeting was at once organized, and the following action taken :

At a meeting of the officers and members of the Troy Citizens Corps of Troy, N. Y., Gen. Carr and staff, the Old Guard of the Corps, and the honorary members thereof, held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on the morning of September 20, 1881, Charles W. Tillinghast was elected Chairman and William E. Kisselburgh, Secretary. On motion of Gen. Carr the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Company at the death of his excellency, James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and the following were so appointed : Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr, the Hon. B. H. Hall, Capt. James W. Cusack, Col. Aaron Vail and Col. M. H. Burton. The committee were also instructed to report what action should be taken by the Corps in view of the calamity occasioned by the death of the President. The following resolutions being reported from the Committee were adopted unanimously :

“ The intelligence of the death of James A. Garfield, the President of the United States, has reached us at this city, at an early hour of

this day. We are here as the guests of the sixth fusiliers, of other military organizations, and of the city of Montreal. This sad event terminates the strong desire we have entertained to participate in the courteous manifestations of kindness which have been accorded us. In returning our most cordial thanks to the soldiers and citizens of Montreal for the kindness already shown us by them, and for the invitation given us to share other days of enjoyment, we express our deepest regret that our anticipations have been ended by a sorrow so great and a grief so poignant as that which has now overwhelmed us.

"From every part of the United States, from Canada, and from all portions of the civilized world, will be sent forth expressions of sorrow at the death of President Garfield. To these we join our own regrets, as sincere and as heartfelt as any that will be promulgated elsewhere by others. The great and noble character that he has maintained during so many years of public service, the excellence of his military career, the noble endurance that he has manifested during his protracted illness, have endeared him to us all, and have won for him a place in the annals of our country by the side of its noblest patriots and rulers.

"In view of these circumstances it is resolved that we will return to our homes at the earliest practicable moment, bearing with us the kindest remembrance of the heartfelt courtesies that have been extended to us in this city, and expressing our keen regret that they have been ended so suddenly by a grief so overpowering."

The following letter was also addressed to the citizens' committee of Montreal :

MONTREAL, September 20, 1881.—*To the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Montreal*—DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the officers and members of the Troy Citizens Corps, Gen. Carr and staff, the Old Guard and honorary members of the Corps, held at the Windsor Hotel in the early morning of this day, it was unanimously resolved that, by reason of the death of James A. Garfield, the President of the United States, those who participate in this meeting and the Corps will return to their homes at the earliest practicable moment; and further it was resolved that our warmest thanks be returned to the citizens of Montreal for the kindness already shown us, and for those in which we have been invited to share; and that our keenest regret be made known that so sad an event has compelled us to forego so much anticipated enjoyment.

C. W. TILLINGHAST, President.

W. E. KISSELBURGH, Secretary.

The citizens of Montreal returned the following reply through their committee :

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ROOMS, NO. 131 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, September 20, 1881.—*C. W. Tillinghast, President Troy Citi-*

zens Corps—DEAR SIR : At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee in connection with the Provincial Exhibition, held this day at noon, your letter of this morning's date was read ; and I am instructed to convey to you a copy of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the meeting.

Yours respectfully,

W. R. SALTER,

Sec'y Citizens' Committee.

Resolved, That this committee learn with the most profound regret of the death of Gen. Garfield, President of the United States, whose loss will be as sincerely and widely mourned in the Dominion of Canada as through the United States ; and they also share in the feeling of abhorrence at the dread act which has caused the world to mourn. Participating in the universal sorrow and sympathy expressed for the family and relatives of the deceased President in their bereavement, as well as for the great loss sustained by the people of the United States, this committee regret that so sad an event should compel the Troy Citizens Corps to return to their homes without affording the citizens of Montreal the pleasure of a more intimate personal acquaintance, and of sharing with them the enjoyment of their present visit. They can only hope that on some future occasion they may, with the distinguished personages who accompanied them, find it convenient to return to Montreal.

ALEX. MCGIBBON, Pres. Citizens' Committee.

W. R. SALTER, Sec'y Citizens' Committee.

The special train could not be prepared to start until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile the visitors dispersed about the city, in undress uniform, to see such objects of interest as could be easily reached in the limited time at their disposal. During the day various distinguished gentlemen called on Gen. Carr and Captain Cusack, to express their sorrow at the death of the President. Among these were the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Theodore Robitaille; the Hon. Mr. Huntington, late Postmaster General ; Lieut. Col. Van Straubenzie, Deputy Adjutant General Canada militia ; Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major ; the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Mayor of the city; Lords Kilmarnock and Muncaster, just arrived from England ; and Mr. Perry, the Civic Marshal. The Corps fell in for the purpose, and were addressed by Lieut. Gov. Robitaille in a brief speech, welcoming them

to the Province, and expressing regret at the cause of their sudden departure. Tears rolled down the face of the speaker as he spoke of President Garfield.

It was about 10 o'clock Tuesday night when the special train reached Troy. The Corps marched directly to the armory, with colors draped and crape on every sleeve, the only music being the monotonous tap of the drum. The draperies of mourning hung from every building, and the few in the streets looked on in silence.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Monday, the 26th of September, the remains of President Garfield were laid to rest at Cleveland. The shadow of that funeral covered the whole land, and probably there was not a hamlet so remote that some appropriate exercises were not held to testify the sorrow of the people. In Troy a long procession marched to Beman Park, moving with solemn music, reversed arms, colors in crape, and other tokens of public mourning. The church bells meanwhile were tolling throughout the city. At the park short addresses were delivered by the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, the Rev. Chas. Conklin and the Rev. Henry Graham. Many thousands were present. The Citizens Corps turned out about 90 men, the entire number in the procession being estimated at 2,450.

The report of Inspector General Oliver, January, 1882, again placed the Sixth Separate Company at the head of the National Guard of the State, with a standing of 78. The Seventh Regiment was rated second, reaching 71.

The officers being in mourning for the President of the United States, the usual social festivities were omitted until spring.

From the *Times*, January 30, 1882: "The report of Inspector General Oliver, giving the standing of the several companies of state soldiery, places the Citizens Corps of Troy at the head, with a standing of 78. The 'crack' Seventh Regiment of New York is second, but only reaches 71. * * * The report shows the excellent standing of the Troy military, and, as the inspector general says, speaks more clearly and strongly than any words."

The Citizens Corps, with the rest of the Troy military,

were deeply interested in a bill before the legislature of 1882, making an appropriation of \$75,000 for a new armory in Troy. Capt. Cusack was named as one of the commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. The bill was introduced in the assembly February 14th, and passed both houses. Gov. Cornell vetoed it, however, on the ground of a constitutional defect in its terms, and so the old "cave" had to do duty another year.

As has been said, the Corps omitted the usual receptions during this winter out of respect to the memory of President Garfield. After Easter, however, on the evening of April 19, a full dress public drill and reception was held. There was a large attendance, and the occasion was one of the usual interest. The Corps appeared for the first time in the new bear skin shakos. They were colossal.

On the evening of the 9th of May, Lieut. James L. Thompson returned from a six months' visit to Europe. The Corps turned out to meet him with full ranks, headed by Doring's Band. After a short street parade, the command marched to the armory. The lieutenant was there received with hearty cheers, to which he responded in a few fitting words. Ranks were then broken, and a season of vigorous handshaking followed.

Decoration day, 1882, was observed by the usual formalities, including a parade of all the Troy companies of the National Guard, together with the Washington Continentals of Schenectady. The Troy Citizens Corps had 103 men in line.

The Corps made its annual parade June 15, leaving the armory at 6 P. M. The uniform included red coats, white trowsers, cross belts and helmets. The streets were sticky with mud. There were a battalion drill and dress-parade in Washington square, in the presence of a large audience.

In the spring of 1882, the term of service of fifty-five members expired. This, of course, was a critical time with the organization. But only about ten failed to re-enlist, and the ranks were kept steadily full. Among officers and men there was shown to exist a stubborn

loyalty to the Troy Citizen Corps, and an active interest which showed no signs of faltering. Of course more or less men are leaving the company every year, by reason of removal from the district, expiration of term of service and the like. But more have always been ready to step into their places. This continued vitality of the Corps is due to various causes. Not the least of these are the attachment and respect felt by all for the Captain, the absence of dissension, and the general feeling of comradeship throughout the company. It is to be hoped that these elements of strength may never be lost or diminished.

Another phase of the Corps has not yet been mentioned—the base-ball playing. The Troy Citizen Corps nine has comprised some excellent players, as was shown by the score of their game with the Albany Zouave Cadet nine, July 26, 1882. The former won, 16 to 6. After the game the Trojans were banqueted by the Albanians.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CAPTAIN.

The following incident may as well be described in the words of the *Telegram* of Tuesday morning, July 4, 1882:

“There is no worthier military organization in the great Empire State than the Troy Citizens Corps—Sixth Separate Company National Guard—of which excellent organization Captain James W. Cusack is the efficient commander. This command is entering the sixth year since its reorganization by Captain Cusack, and now numbers 112 officers and men, only 103 of whom, however, can be carried on the rolls of the sixth separate company. The fact that nearly every member of the organization has re-enlisted for another term shows that they appreciate the efforts of Captain Cusack to keep the military standing of the company A No. 1. Further mention of the proficiency and discipline of the Troy Citizens Corps at this time is unnecessary—its history is well known to the people of the entire State.

“At 8:45 o'clock last evening the Citizens Corps, wearing white trousers and gloves, blue blouses and fatigue caps, and each member carrying a cane, filed out of the State Armory, and, preceded by Doring's band, marched up River to Congress, up Congress to Second, to the residence of Captain Cusack, No. 58 Second street. The company was under command of Lieutenant Thompson, and presented a fine appearance. Arriving at the residence of the Captain, the com-

mand was formed in a half circle, the right and left of the line resting on the sidewalk. Doring's band occupied the centre and played appropriate airs. A committee then entered the house and returned in a few moments accompanied by Captain Cusack.

"As soon as the members of the Corps had saluted their commander, Charles W. Tillinghast, 2d, stepped to the front, and, addressing the Captain, explained the object of the parade of the Corps under command of an officer other than the regular commander. The speaker alluded to the reorganization of the Corps five and one-half years ago, and said that the present proficiency and discipline of the command were due to the personal interest which Captain Cusack had taken in it. The Captain had reorganized the company, and to him it owed its birth and growth. Hoping that the Captain would remain with them for five and a half years more, the speaker said: 'On this your fiftieth birthday, the active members of the Citizens Corps have seen fit to present to you a token of their respect and esteem.'

"The token consisted of two elegant steel engravings. One is a scene at the battle of Waterloo. The soldiers are resisting a charge, and the figures are life-like, the details being brought out by a master hand. The other engraving represents the return of the six hundred after the charge at Balaklava, and is a fit companion piece. The two are enclosed in massive old gold frames, and on each is attached a plate with the following inscription: 'Presented to Captain James W. Cusack, T. C. C., by his command, on his fiftieth birthday, July 3, 1882.'

"Captain Cusack's response was made in a tone tremulous with emotion. He said he felt at a loss for words to express his feelings. The valuable present was all the more prized coming to him as it did with the unanimous expression of regard of the members of the company. He was preparing to leave town in the early evening, when he was accosted by Dr. French, who stuck to him closer than a brother. He couldn't find out why he was wanted, but he now understood it. The command had expressed a desire that he should remain with them for five years more, and he would comply with the request. Captain Cusack said that the reorganization of the Troy Citizens Corps was not his work alone, neither were the present proficiency and standing the company due to him alone—it was due to the personal interest which the members took in the organization—an organization which any man might well be proud to command. The Captain concluded by thanking the company for the present.

"Three cheers were then given for Captain Cusack, and, after music by the band, the line of march was resumed and a short street parade was made. The display of Greek fire along the line was beautiful. The Corps returned to the armory and was dismissed.

"The 'scheme to surprise the Captain' originated with First Sergeant William J. Macdonald and Corporal Charles W. Tillinghast, 2d.

The matter was kept quiet, and Lieutenant Thompson and Sergeant E. L. Everett were appointed to visit the metropolis and select a suitable present for the Captain on his fiftieth birthday. After examining several articles of furniture, the committee decided that the two pictures mentioned above would be the most appropriate. The pictures were mounted at Everett's art rooms, and cost, all told, \$405. They were paid for by the active members of the Corps."

THE SECOND INVASION OF CANADA.

It was determined that the fall of 1882 should be signalized by an excursion somewhere, and through the summer the members of the Corps indulged in considerable discussion on that topic. It was at length decided that the interrupted trip of the previous year to Montreal should be completed. This was on invitation from the committee of citizens having in charge the annual provincial exposition. Arrangements were therefore made in elaborate style, it being desired to spare no expense to make the affair a complete success. A whole cargo of uniforms was shipped, including changes enough for a Saratoga belle. The only point at which a deficiency appeared was in the somewhat essential article of trousers. Coats and hats had always been abundant with the company. There had been ever ready just the appropriate thing for summer or for winter, for active service in the field, or for the festivities of the ball room. But in every place and accompanying each different combination had always appeared the same ubiquitous pair of blue unmentionables. And these were now gaily burnished up anew for the northern campaign. Of course white duck pantaloons were taken along. But such integuments hardly count as articles of service, for one parade is the usual limit of their utility before requiring an interview with soap and water. Quarters had been provided in the Windsor Hotel, a hostelry of which pleasant impressions remained from the September of '81. By way of varying the program, the route chosen this year was *via* the Central Vermont Railroad. A special train comprising five passenger coaches and the requisite baggage car had been engaged, and in these coaches the

Corps and guests merrily ensconced themselves on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th of September. The stars and stripes floated over each platform, on the door of the baggage car was a painting of the Corps badge, and the centre of each coach displayed the words, "Citizens Corps, Troy, N. Y." To give due weight to the occasion the excursionists were accompanied by Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr and staff, by Assistant Adjutant General John S. McEwan, and by a number of invited guests. As the train left the union depot everyone proceeded to make himself comfortable. Tight uniforms became loose, and the racks displayed a fringe of belts and bayonet scabbards, brass buttoned coats and shining helmets. A motley array of flannel shirts, blue, white, and brown, appeared in long vistas through the train. There was a plenty of room, and all were soon settled down to enjoy a long trip in the most solid manner possible. From most of the seats, blue smoke curled in generous quantities. Newspapers, cards and conversation filled the moments, and as the train sped on, the hours, too, flew swiftly by.

The ride through Central Vermont is one of surpassing beauty. The train plunges into defiles of the Green Mountains, rushes across bridges that span precipitous ravines alive with tumbling foam, and then glides along plateaus on which the eye rests with delight. The valley of Pittsford is one of many such. Blue mountains hem it in on the horizon, rolling uplands covered with forests and fertile farms stretch miles away, a white spire rising here and there speaks of the Puritan civilization of New England, while in the foreground are green meadows with winding streams and scattered clumps of trees, and cattle grazing. Men wearied with the dust and turmoil of city life spent hours at the car windows in the simple luxury of gazing on this varied panorama of mountain landscape. Those whose Latin had not left them were inclined to repeat the words of the poet of old:

"Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis."

It must be acknowledged that there were others of less thoughtful mood, whose ideal of relaxation was of a more muscular order. These were never tired of perambulating the cars with vigorous practical jokes. Their merriement ended (for the time) only when the order was given to fall in.

At a little before 4 o'clock the train reached Burlington. Uniforms were hastily arranged, the company was formed and marched to the Van Ness House. Here an ample dinner was waiting, and the hungry travelers did it full justice. It should be mentioned that at the station the visitors were met by Capt. Cruger and a delegation from Volunteer Hose Company No. 1, with an invitation to partake of their hospitalities. An elegant collation had been provided at the Volunteer house. Owing to the brief time, however, the Corps were, to their regret, obliged to decline these courtesies. Only about an hour was consumed in the "Queen City," and again the expedition went on its way. Hot boxes (a complaint which seemed chronic on this particular special train) and Canadian conservatism ate up time, and it was not until a quarter to ten that Bonaventure station was reached. Here things were much as they had been a year before. There were long lines of troops in odd Canadian uniforms, squealing bagpipes, and swarms of people. The "guard of honor" comprised a detail from each of the following organizations: The Royal Scots, the Prince of Wales Rifles, the Third Victoria Rifles, the Sixth Fusiliers, the Sixty-fifth Battalion and the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The entire escort was under command of Lieut. Col. F. Bond of the First Prince of Wales Rifles. The Montreal papers estimated the crowd of spectators at 20,000. Be this as it may, every available inch of standing room was occupied, and a wall of faces hedged in the route to the Windsor on each side. Arrived at the hotel quarters were at once assigned, and in most cases were rather eagerly sought. The presence of a large number of delegates to a ticket agents' convention made room a scarce commod-

ity, and a large portion of the Corps were billeted in houses near the Windsor. In one large room of the hotel thirty-five cots were spread, and thirty-five unfortunates were assigned to these. Sleep in that room was limited, both in quantity and quality. The inmates had very diverse ideas as to bed time, to begin with. Then, at unexpected moments pillow fights would break out and for a time rage fiercely. And one man in a corner snored tempestuously. A certain journalist in the party endured the tumult peaceably for a while, and then resolutely mounted guard. He was attired in a single long garment of white, with black body belt, knapsack, bearskin hat and musket. The apparition inspired awe and gravity among all beholders.

Before morning a heavy thunder shower fell, and the day opened wet and lowering. Dissolving views were all that could be obtained of anything out of doors, and the inside of the hotel was more popular than the outside. In the forenoon Gen. Carr and the officers of the Corps paid their respects to Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was at the Windsor for a few days. The general was requested to review the military at the grand parade of the day, but declined. However, he consented to review the Troy Citizens Corps at their dress parade as 5 o'clock. By ten o'clock the rain held up, and the Corps turned out and serenaded the commander-in-chief. Line of march was then taken up under escort of the Victoria Rifles, for Fletcher's Field, where the review was to be held. The Corps were attired in full grenadier uniform, red coats, white belts, and huge black bearskin hats with a gold tassel. Arrived at the field, line was formed in the following order: No. 1 Troop Montreal Cavalry, Montreal Field Battery, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal Engineers, Troy Citizens Corps, First Prince of Wales Rifles, Sixty-fifth Battalion Rifles, Barlow Grays of St. Albans, Vt., Sixth Fusiliers and Victoria Rifles. There were in all about 1600 men in line. The commanding officer of the parade was Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., of the Ottawa Brigade. The reviewing officers were Col. Dyde, C. M.G.,

A. D. C., and Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr, each attended by his staff. Gen. Carr was also attended by the Old Guard of the Corps. First the reviewing officers passed down the line, inspecting the different Corps. Then the command was formed in open column of brigade and marched past, and then repeated the movement in close column. During these evolutions the sky was again overcast, and the clouds had become blacker and blacker. Finally, just as the column was beginning the third march past in double quick time, the storm burst, and down on the devoted heads of the soldiers and of the thousands of spectators came torrents of rain. Through the crowd a crop of umbrellas sprang up very quickly, but the soldier boys had nothing to shelter them but their bayonets. On swept the column at a double-quick, while the furious rain was drenching the men to the skin, and the wind made the pompous shakos reel. At the close of this movement a sham fight was on the program, but the storm had now become so violent that Col. Maunsell wisely decided to dismiss the parade at once. So the Corps trudged away good naturedly through the wind and rain, the red coats soaked through and through, and the huge bearskins wobbling like so many drowned cats. Thus ended the grand review, fairly quenched like a boy's bonfire by the rain storm. The hotel was reached at about 2 o'clock. Then followed a general donning of dry clothes. Other garments were abundant, but, alas! there were no trowsers but white ones. So, although the afternoon was cold and wet, the corridors of the Windsor were soon alive with white-legged Trojans. It was Capt. Cusack's plan to hold a dress parade in Dominion square, opposite the hotel, at 5:30. But the weather continued showery and uncertain, and at about 5 o'clock it was announced that there was nothing more in the military line for that day. Then there was a general scattering to see the sights of Montreal. Places of amusement for the evening were liberally patronized. Many went to see Lotta at the Academy of Music, or Baker and Farron at the Theatre Royal. It was an odd sight to watch the

Americans gravely filing into their places, clad in white pantaloons and overcoats. A band competition was announced for Queen's Hall, but the night was cold and wet, and only one band appeared besides Doring's. For the same reason the audience was slim, and the prizes, together with the competition, were postponed indefinitely.

The sights of Montreal are interesting to the American visitor. The place has an air of solidity rare to our towns, owing to the fact that so large a proportion of the houses are built of stone. The same material is used in constructing the docks, some three miles in extent. These are really magnificent, and afford room for a vast number of vessels. The water is so deep that ocean steamers are accommodated with ease. Many went to see the parish church of Notre Dame, often mistakenly called "the cathedral." It has two stone towers 220 feet high, one of which contains a chime, and the other a big bell weighing about 30,000 pounds, claimed to be the largest in America. The view of the city and river from these towers is very fine. The drive to Mountain Park is a favorite one. From this park the prospect is beautiful. The city, the St. Lawrence, with its shipping, its long tubular bridge, and the Lachine rapids above, and the distant Green Mountains on the horizon, are all spread out below.

But it is not necessary to write a guide book for Montreal. Suffice it to say that the members of the expedition explored vigorously and were seen in all parts of the city, from "the mountain" to "Joe Beef's Canteen." All of Wednesday morning was spent in this way until 10:30. At that hour a dress parade was held in front of the Windsor. The soaked blue trowsers had been dried and brushed during the night, so that they were once more presentable. The uniform was blue with white helmets. A large audience was assembled, including Gen. Sherman. The Canadians were quite interested in observing the application of Upton's tactics, so different from theirs.

At 12:30 the Corps were in line for the return. The march was right down Windsor street to Bonaventure station. Here there was a brief delay, allowing time for music by Doring and the Troy City Drum Corps. Then, amid repeated cheering from the throng in the station, the train glided away and the visit to Montreal was at an end.

The return home was enlivened by the reception at St. Albans. The Corps debarked at that place for supper, and found the Ransom Guards drawn up at the station, with their excellent band. Escorted by these, line of march was taken up for the Welden House. When the party were fairly seated, the band of the Guards, which had unnoticed taken post on the piazza, struck up a lively air. This agreeable serenade was kept up throughout the meal. The Guards themselves with towels in their belts and effervescent weapons in their hands, meanwhile opened on the Corps a lively fusilade of popping corks and fizzing liquids. This was closed by a parting volley of cigars. Captains Cusack and Stranahan, on behalf of their respective organizations, formally exchanged kind words, and the Troy company finally started from the depot under a hailstorm of good wishes, and regretting the brevity of the visit to St. Albans. This little episode was by far the pleasantest part of the entire trip. The genial and whole hearted Ransom Guards by their delicate courtesies won a choice place in the recollections of the Corps.

The railroading on the way to Troy was a series of delays. Hot boxes attacked in succession each of the various cars of the excursion, and hour after hour was spent in cooling them off. At each stop the boys poured from the train, and enlivened the night by college songs, stag dances and ludicrous parades.

Meantime in Troy a large crowd packed the Union depot and all its approaches, waiting to receive the wanderers. It was supposed that they would reach home at 8:15, and the Tibbits Veteran Corps had prepared a most elaborate welcome for their comrades in arms. But the

time slipped by and no excursionists. Nine, ten and eleven o'clock came, and no train. And to add to the cheering spirits which usually accompany delay, the skies were lowering, and rain seemed just ready to put another veto on the Citizens Corps. But at last at 11:20 the long-expected train rolled into the depot, amid the thunder of cannon fired by the Fourth Battery, the glare of Greek fire and the cheers of the assembled thousands. The Veteran Corps were drawn up on Broadway and saluted their friends as they passed. The Citizens Corps then halted, the Veterans moved to the front, and a midnight march was made over the prescribed line. Fireworks and colored lights blazed on every street, church bells rang joyous peals, houses were illuminated and draped with flags, and a multitude of friends gave a hearty welcome. At Seminary Park the troops were halted and witnessed an elaborate display of pyrotechnics, provided by the Tibbits Corps. At this time a drizzling rain began, which dampened both the people and their enthusiasm, and as the line of march was resumed the crowds gradually melted away. In the smaller edition of Harmony hall, the two companies stacked arms and laid off their accoutrements. The visitors were then escorted to the main hall, where an elegant collation was spread. Seats were provided for 280 persons, and soon each was occupied. After full justice had been done to the creature comforts, addresses of welcome were made by Captain Hunt and Captain Egolf. Three hearty cheers were then given by the Corps for their gallant entertainers, and the pleasant company broke up. The Veterans had shown their mettle in war by honorable service on the field of battle. They showed by their magnificent reception of the Citizens Corps, as they had shown before, that they are not easily surpassed in the arts of peace.

In the still, small hours, ranks were broken at the armory, and the members of the Troy Citizens Corps scattered to their several homes. They were contented.

On the 28th of October, the Tibbits Veteran Corps re-

turned from a few days' trip to Philadelphia, at which city they attended the ceremonies of the bi-centennial celebration. They were received on arriving in Troy and escorted to their armory by the Citizens Corps. No attempt was made to rival the grand reception which had been tendered by the veterans the month before. That was generally conceded to be unapproachable. But soldierly courtesies were extended, in token of the good feeling which existed between the two organizations.

From the *Albany Argus*, Sunday morning, October 29, 1882: "The annual inspection, muster and review of the Troy Citizens Corps on the 27th inst., was a brilliant success, and among the many who witnessed were not a few Albanians. The strength of the command was shown to be 103. At the conclusion of the inspection Gen. Oliver stepped to the front, and, addressing the officers and members of the Citizens Corps, said that it was not customary for an inspecting officer to compliment a command, but the company he had just inspected had shown such remarkable proficiency in drill, and had performed their duty in such a soldierly manner, that he felt it his duty as inspector general of the State of New York to compliment the men and also Capt. Cusack for their proficiency as a military company, ranking equal to any organization in the National Guard or to any company of the regular army that he had seen." * * * .

Inspector General Oliver's annual report for 1882 made the following references to the Troy Citizens Corps :

"Sixth Separate Company (Citizens Corps), Troy: Standing 82 ; average percentage present, 84 ; military appearance, excellent ; guard duty, good ; manual, excellent ; military courtesy, good ; school of company, excellent ; ceremonies, excellent ; accoutrements and equipments, condition and adjustment, excellent ; clothing, condition worn, adjustment excellent. The command is composed of the very best young citizens of the city. * * * The Twenty-second Regiment, of New York, has the honor of standing first in merit among regiments—namely, 75. The Sixth Separate Company, of Troy, first among companies, 82."

From the *Daily Telegram*, January 10, 1883—"Ninety-three officers and men of the Citizens Corps were in line last evening at the armory. The company wore blue uniforms, helmets and spikes, scales and black body belts, and presented a very fine appearance. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present by invitation, including a delegation from the Citizens Corps of Saratoga and military men from New York and Brooklyn. The occasion for this unusual gather-

ing was the presentation of the marksmen's badges which were won by member of the Corps at the rifle shoot some time since. The badges, fifty-six in number, were presented to as many soldiers by Col. F. N. Mann, president of the company. After the presentation, Capt. Cusack drilled the men in company movements, deploying as skirmishers in skirmish practice, and in rifle drill, in all three of which the company excel. The Corps certainly never did better than at last night's drill. The utmost satisfaction was felt by the friends of the Corps, and words of commendation fell from the lips of the several visiting military men present. The evening's exhibition concluded with a dress parade. Lieut. Geo. D. Smith acted as captain of the first company, Sergt. William H. Shields captain of the second, First Sergt. William J. Macdonald as adjutant, and Capt. Cusack as colonel of the regiment. At the conclusion of the dress parade and other exercises the applause was general. The company points with pride to its record. It now stands number 18 among the 127 companies in the State in rifle practice, and is first in company movements, marching, rifle drill, and the other particulars which are regarded as criterions of perfection in military tactics. Troy should certainly feel proud of the Citizens Corps."

From the *Troy Times*, January 31, 1883: "The armory of the national guard was the scene of a very brilliant assembly of representative citizens and visitors, civil and military, which met last evening in response to invitations to witness the first drill for the season of the Troy Citizens Corps, Capt. J. W. Cusack, commanding. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and military emblems, the company flags of the Tibbits Corps and Citizens Corps being conspicuous objects. Doring's Orchestra inspired the feet of the many dancers who crowded the floor after the company drill. Among the guests who were present were Commodore Price of the navy, Col. Alfred Mordecai, Capt. Clifford and Lieut. Gordon, of the Watervliet arsenal, Gen. J. B. Carr and staff, Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, Col. John S. McEwan and Col. Fred. Phisterer of the adjutant-general's office, Col. E. L. Gaul of the Old Guard of New York, representatives of the Albany military, Revs. T. A. Snively, Horace Brooks, Donald MacGregor and William H. Fish, and the following members of the legislature: The Hon. Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster; the Hon. Elbert O. Farrar of Onondaga; the Hon. Charles J. Henry of Kings; the Hon. William J. Thomson of Jefferson; the Hon. Thomas V. Welch of Niagara; the Hon. Myron B. Ferris of Tioga; the Hon. George Z. Erwin of St. Lawrence; the Hon. William T. O'Neil of Franklin; The Hon. Oscar H. Price of Chautauqua and the Hon. Richard A. Derrick of Rensselaer.

The *Albany Press and Knickerbocker*, whose representative, Major MacFarlane, was present, speaks in the following handsome manner of the drill: "At 8 o'clock, by order, the company was in line in

quarters. At 8:15 o'clock line was formed in the drill room, and Sergt. Will Macdonald with his characteristic skill called the roll, which is done so systematically as to cause an assembly clerk to blush. The company was then turned over to Capt. Cusack and the drill inaugurated. Marching in column, by sections and company, obliquing, forming in column by sections on the right and left, left and right front into line from sections, right into line and other movements, were executed with clock-work precision. The skirmish drill was a feature of the evening, and in its execution the Corps did itself credit, deserving the applause so lavishly bestowed. The manual was executed in faultless style, every man moving as if by machinery. As a whole, the drill was one that causes a man who loves soldierly bearing and precision to feel proud of the exhibition. The Citizens Corps of Troy justly deserves the title of a model organization, and we congratulate Capt. Cusack upon the high state of proficiency to which he has brought his command."

A bill for a new armory for the Troy companies of the national guard was introduced into the legislature of 1883, early in the session, and passed both houses without difficulty. Gov. Cleveland signed it on the 15th of March, to the great delight of the Troy military. The bill appropriated \$75,000, not more than \$30,000 of which were to be expended for a site. This sum was afterwards increased by \$7,000, appropriated by the county. The place chosen was the International Hotel property, on the southeast corner of River and Ferry streets, with adjoining lots, having a frontage of 125 feet on Ferry street and 150 feet on River street.

The second and last reception of the Corps for the season was held at the state armory, Tuesday evening, March 27. No pains were spared to make the event a memorable one. A description of the arrangements of the room we quote from the *Times* of the 27th :

"The Troy Citizens Corps will receive Gov. Cleveland and its other invited guests to-night, in a room that will be as bright and beautiful as the decoration of banners and burnished arms and gracefully arranged insignia of war can make it. A new face has been put on the armory drill rooms in honor of the occasion, and the walls will fairly blaze with ornaments. Flags of all nations are disposed along the sides of the room, and banners surmount and flank badges and other military emblems. The walls are studded with large counterparts, carved in wood, painted, gilded and lettered, of the badges of

the different companies to be present. There are badges, backed by crossed flags, of the Citizens Corps, the Tibbits Veteran Corps, the Tibbits Cadets, the Albany Zouave Cadets, Company K, 7th Regiment of New York, the Ransom Guards of St. Albans, Victoria Rifles of Montreal, the Old Guard of New York and others. Intermingled with the badges are knapsacks of the companies, each lettered with the initials and surmounted by one of the dress hats of the organization. On the south wall is the painted legend, "Welcome to the Old Guard of New York," which bears the badges of the welcoming and the welcomed company. There are several plaques bearing the Citizens Corps badge. At intervals groups of sabres are mounted on a back ground of silver and red, making a pretty effect. Mirrors on each wall will reflect the radiance of the occasion. A battery field piece will be an impassive bystander at one end of the room. The Corps pin, surmounted by that of the Old Guard of New York, is a prominent decoration. The band-stand is enclosed by a unique railing of crossed sabres. Stacks of guns with guidons mark the space reserved for the invited military guests."

From the *Times* of Wednesday, 28th: "The Citizens Corps reception last night, combining as it did the attractions of social elegance, military glory and skill, and the presence of distinguished officers of state, was one of the most brilliant events of the kind that ever occurred in this city. The handsomely decorated drill room at the armory was crowded by 8 o'clock with a select assemblage of citizens and guests from out of town. Shortly after that hour Gov. Cleveland arrived, accompanied by Adj. Gen. Farnsworth, Inspector Gen. Briggs, Brig. Gen. Oliver and others. These distinguished officers, with Maj. Gen. Carr and staff, watched with great interest the drill and dress parade of the Corps. After the military evolutions, dancing was continued until 11 o'clock. After the dancing had begun, Gov. Cleveland left the room to accept the hospitality of the Hon. C. E. Patterson.

THE DRILL.

"The military gentlemen present, though prepared in a measure for an exhibition of unusual proficiency in company movements and the manual of arms, from the last two reports of the Inspector General, which placed the Citizens Corps *first* in the national guard organizations of the State of New York, were surprised and delighted with the drilling of Troy's crack command, and frequent hearty applause attested the appreciation of the spectators of the performance of Capt. J. W. Cusack, his officers and men. Gov. Cleveland was so pleased with the exhibition that he indicated his pleasure by applauding several of the company's evolutions. A distinguished army officer declared he believed the Troy Citizens Corps was not only the best national guard organization in the country, but certainly was the equal, if not the superior, of any company in the regular army. Praise like this

cannot be otherwise than exceedingly gratifying not only to the officers and members of the Corps, but to Trojans as well, who evince such a lively interest in their worthy military organization. After Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr, accompanied by his full staff, had reviewed the commands, a dress parade was held, with Lieut. James L. Thompson acting as adjutant of the battalion. It is needless to speak of the accuracy with which the men performed the manual of arms, or the perfect dress preserved in marching and wheeling, for it is well known that the Troy Citizens Corps always do well on every occasion, and more especially is this true of such an event as the reception last evening.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

"Among the distinguished guests besides Gov. Cleveland, were Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr and staff, Maj. Gen. Farnsworth, adjutant-general of the State, Brig. Gen. Briggs and Col. Tilden, of the governor's staff, Brig. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse and Col. Jno. S. McEwan, assistant adjutant generals; Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver of Albany, and Major LeGrand C. Tibbits of the Fifth brigade staff; Lieut. Col. A. Mordecai, Capt. D. J. Young, Capt. A. L. Varney, Capt. J. C. Clifford, Lieut. W. B. Gordon, U. S. A., stationed at Watervliet arsenal; Senators Lansing, Jacobs, MacArthur and Browning; Assemblymen Derrick and Sweet; Geo. W. Skelton of New York, and other members of the Old Guard. In addition Captains Egolf, Steenberg, Cole and Chadwick, and officers of their commands, and many of our prominent citizens were present.

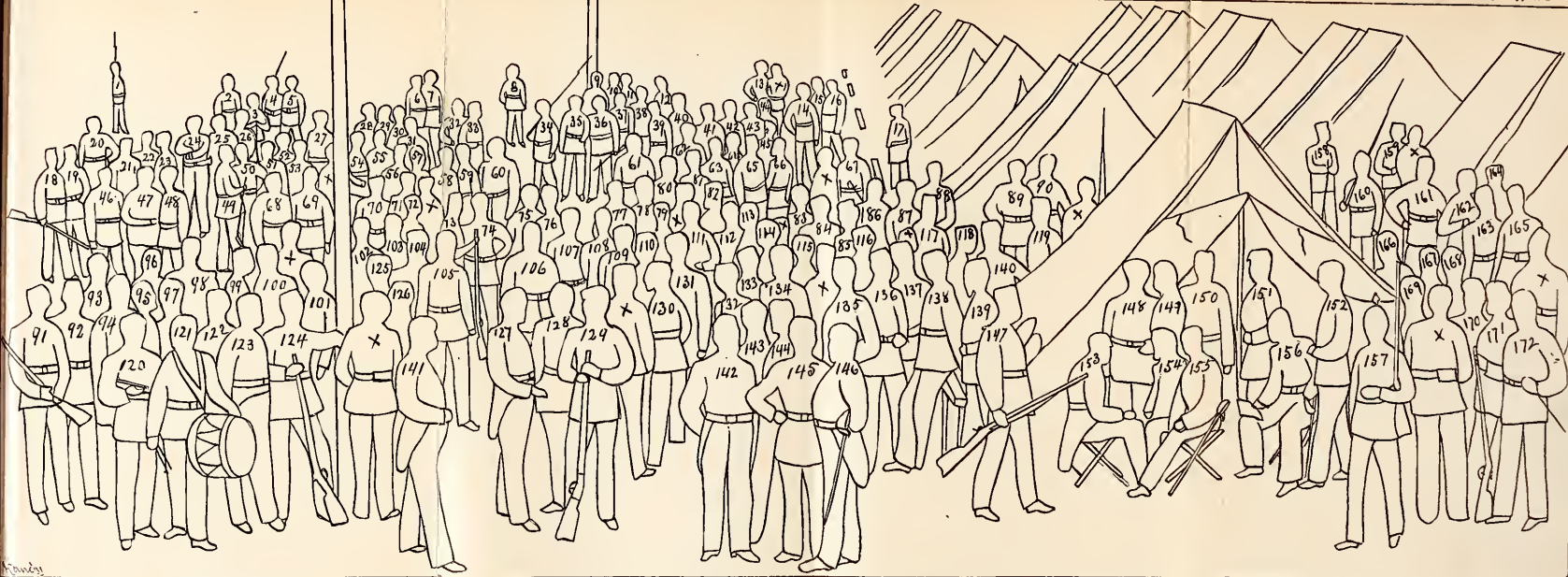
THE COLLATION.

"At 11 o'clock the visiting military were entertained at a collation given them by the Citizens Corps at the Troy House. The spread was simply delightful, and embraced not only the substantials, but such delicious and toothsome delicacies as strawberries from the sunny south. Capt. R. W. Hunt, whose graceful wit and ready tact make him indispensable on such occasions, took charge of the intellectual repast, and under his inspiration many good things were said and sung by the company. * * * The entire affair was handsomely conceived and carried out, and was a most charming close to the 1883 receptions of the Citizens Corps."

On the 5th of May, E. Coleman Webb, the devoted choir-master of St. Paul's church, and a member of the Corps, died at his home in Virginia. On the afternoon of Sunday, May 20, a memorial service was held in St. Paul's. The Corps attended in uniform, about 90 strong. The Rev. Dr. Harison made a short address, and read the action of the vestry. The services were very impressive, and bore witness to the loving memory in which



KEY TO PHOTOGRAPH OF TROY CITIZENS CORPS.



Numbers

1. Sullivan, Arthur W.	20. Smith, Corporal Henry T.	39. Thomas, Frank	58. Powell, Geo. B.	77. MacArthur, Arthur	96. Frear, Edwin A.	115. Morse, Philip A.	134. Wetwits, Tom S.	153. Cramer, Ex-1st Lieut. LeGrand C.
2. Mackie, Corporal Frank W.	21. Nanning, John G.	40. Harden, Chas. H.	59. Saxe, Wm. A.	78. Miller, Joseph E.	97. Harrington, Arvin W.	116. Ross, E. Ogden	135. Tillinghast, 3d Corp. Charles W.	154. Cusack, Captain James W.
3. Wale, Philip M.	22. Newell, Chas. A.	41. English, Lawrence A.	60. Earl, Wm. S.	79. Church, Chas. N.	98. Chapley, Henry F.	117. Kellum, Charles D.	136. Tappan, Charles D.	155. King, Edwin A.
4. Thompson, Chas. E.	23. Thompson, John E.	42. Holroyd, Geo. E.	61. Curtis, Samuel G.	80. Brown, Milton P.	99. Kelly, Wm. John	118. Gay, Willard F.	137. Mann, O. M. Sergt. Elias P.	156. Waters, Chas. V.
5. Wrasley, Wells H.	24. Halladay, Horatio H.	43. McKillop, Chas.	62. Wyley, Wm. J.	81. Inwood, George	100. Hunt, Robert W.	119. Knickerbocker, Charles E.	138. Baernmann, Palmer H.	157. Potter, Samuel
6. Horton, Wm. H.	25. Barker, William	44. Russell, Marcus J.	63. Torrance, James R.	82. Avery, Fred. W.	101. McLean, Le Roy.	120. Veeburg, Charles C.	139. Thompson, E. Ray	158. Townsend, Jr. Rufus M.
7. Webb, E. Coleman	26. Ashley, James F.	45. Burdett, Edward A.	64. Sherrell, John M.	83. Smith, Wm. H.	102. Hall, Derrick L.	121. McCarthy, James F.	140. French, Samuel D.	159. Buell, Serge. Wm. C.
8. Lobdell, Archie S.	27. Reynolds, John H.	46. Morrison, Leonard	65. Sheldon, Geo. H.	84. Hydon, J. Bartlett	103. Smith, Samuel D.	122. Davis, Secretary Charles M.	141. Kirschburgh, Wm. E.	160. Madden, Corporal Wm. B.
9. Morse, John W.	28. Winne, Jr. Wm. C.	47. Church, Andrew M.	66. Hollett, John H.	85. Handy, Co. Clerk Isaac F.	104. Carr, Corporal William G.	123. Ingram, Orange S.	142. Everett, Sergt. Edward L.	161. Vail, Thomas
10. Strat, E. Smith	29. Gilbert, William E.	48. Arnold, G. Walcott	67. Getman, Timothy W.	86. Hicks, Corporal Horace L.	105. Squires, Robert	124. Vail, Serge. Wm. H.	143. Mason, William F.	162. Boughn, Edward H.
11. Benson, Robert C.	30. Cross, Thomas C.	49. Gale, Edward C. Luntland	68. Lloyd, James H.	87. Collins, George R.	106. Bridges, Corporal Wm. R.	125. Craig, Irving F.	144. Russell, John L.	163. Spaulding, Rowland A.
12. Van Schoonhoven, Lansing	31. Getty, James F.	50. McCoy, Corporal Percy B.	69. Stenberg, Walter S.	88. Judson, Harry P.	107. Mann, Herbert R.	126. Hoyt, Thomas S.	145. Barrus, William H.	164. Harden, Sergt. Joseph W.
13. Williams, John F.	32. Leibold, George A.	51. Douglas, Edward J.	70. Burton, Canger V. W.	89. Potter, Jr. Wm. H.	108. Brewster, Fred. C.	127. Vanderheyden, Treas. Philip F.	146. Alden, Harry M.	165. Blake, Frederick
14. Thompson, Hobart W.	33. Walker, Wm. W.	52. Templeton, Geo. A.	71. Drake, Chas. F.	90. Caswell, Sergt. Herbert M.	109. Kemp, Jr. William	128. Tupper, 3d Lieut. John H.	147. Mann, Jr. Pres. Francis N.	166. Thieson, Wm. M.
15. Williams, John F.	34. MacLean, Wm. B.	53. Cox, Edgar W.	72. Griswold, Frank B.	91. Tyler, Corporal Charles H.	110. Chapin, James C.	129. MacDonald, 1st Sergt. William J.	148. Fursman, James C.	167. Zimmermann, Jr. J. Godfrey
16. Wells, Joseph A.	35. White, Chas. A.	54. Wheeler, Geo. J.	73. Van Santvoord, V. Pres. Seymour	92. Brintnall, Charles S.	111. French, George L.	130. Fursman, James C.	149. Buell, Fred. F.	168. Green, Edward M.
17. Comstock, Fred. C.	36. Marshall, Edwin T.	55. Van Zile, Wm. J.	74. Burden, Howard H.	93. Sower, Edward R.	112. Wilkinson, Jr. Joseph B.	131. Furman, Charles	150. Stillman, 1st Sergt. Wm. H.	169. Virrell, Ebenezer H.
18. Norton, Corporal Frank E.	37. Ovis, George H.	56. Clark, Warren T.	75. Lee, George H.	94. Hyde, George F.	113. Hixley, Thomas W.	132. Norton, Rowland S.	151. Virrell, Ebenezer H.	170. Virrell, Ebenezer H.
19. Lockwood, Jr., Corporal Thos. W.	38. McClellan, Sam'l P.	57. Raymond, Lewis W.	76. Robertson, Gilbert D.	95. Krum, Jr., Franklin	114. Whiton, Walter L.	133. Clemmshaw, Charles G.	152. Vail, Ex-1st Lieut. Ezra R.	171. Vail, Ex-1st Lieut. Ezra R.

X To complete Group.

* Members of Old Guard.



Mr. Webb was held by his associates, both in the church and in the Corps.

On Thursday, June 7, the Troy Citizens Corps proceeded to Albany, at the invitation of the Albany Zouave Cadets, to participate in the annual parade of that organization. Notwithstanding a generous quantity of rain the program was carried out, including a street parade and a dress parade in Washington park. The Cadets then escorted their guests to the hall of the new public market, where an elegant collation was served.

On Wednesday evening, June 20, the Corps made their annual parade for 1883, ninety-three strong. The uniform was white helmets and trowsers and red coats. Rain fell in copious showers, but did not prevent the usual skirmish drill and dress parade in Washington square.

CAMP AT PEEKSKILL—1883.

In 1882 the state military authorities secured near Peekskill, on the bank of the Hudson, a suitable portion of ground for a camp of instruction. Here various organizations of the national guard were assembled in that year, and carefully trained in all the duties of camp life. It was found that the resulting improvement was not only what was learned during the week on the ground, but also the impetus which was given to the desire to excel in the regular work at home. The increase in the efficiency of the guard was of incalculable value.

In July, 1883, it came the turn of the Citizens Corps to do a week's duty at the camp. Preparations were made with the usual care, and on the 14th of July the command embarked on the steamer *Belle Horton* with high anticipations. How those anticipations were realized may as well be told in the words of one of the newspaper correspondents, who had a share in the events narrated.

Special dispatch to the *Troy Observer*: "Steamer *Belle Horton*, Saturday, July 14. At 8 o'clock this morning the Citizens Corps, eighty-five officers and men, marched on board this trim craft for the voyage to Peekskill. The men wore knapsack, haversack and canteen, and had the air of preparation for an arduous campaign.

An avalanche of valises had preceded to the boat, and it was evident that the boys meant to take a large piece of civilization to the wilds of the state camp.

"The gallant Captain Cusack was in command, and his air of stern determination showed that he fully realized the weight of responsibility resting on his shoulders. The military honor of Troy was in his keeping, and he meant it to suffer no loss. Promptly the hawser was cast off, and amid the cheers of a crowd of friends on the dock, these Trojan argonauts of later times set out in pursuit of so much of the golden fleece reputation as Peekskill might afford. The day has been superb, and the sail down the ever beautiful Hudson replete with sights of unvarying interest. I need not describe the Hudson for any Trojan reader, Other rivers are longer and deeper, and bigger every way, but one must travel far to find one more lovely in scenery. On reaching the Highlands all eyes were bent on the wonderful cuttings of the West Shore railroad. This road is a genuine triumph of engineering skill. It makes possible the impossible, and shows that the limits of human endeavor are receding fast. Gangs of Italians here and there were yet at work, and long trains awoke the valleys of the western Highlands with the unwonted sound of the locomotive whistle.

"The boys were bent on having a good time. Song and jest and skylarking made the moments fly rapidly. But no bones were broken, and the worst wounded was the young recruit who was unexpectedly enveloped in a door mat. When he dug himself out of the resulting dust, it was found that the only surgical operation needed was a copious application of *aqua pura*. But with all the jollity, an unwonted air of seriousness was observable. The most of the discussions were on matters military, and everybody was eagerly perusing the manual of camp duties. Lieut. Thompson for a long time held what amounted to a school of instruction for sentry and guard, and was plied with questions innumerable. His usual good nature and military knowledge stood him in good stead, and it was generally admitted that he had passed the examination. As your correspondent strolled over the boat, he observed similar groups gathered around the captain, and lieutenants Smith and Tupper, and other officers who were "up" in the tactics. Meanwhile anxious corporals devoted themselves assiduously to the pages of Upton, lest they should mistake a lieutenant for a brigadier general, and involve themselves in unimaginable but tremendous consequences by giving the wrong salute. But one thing could divert the men from this studious work, and that was the sight of a silk dress or a waving handkerchief on a passing steamer. Such an event would comparatively absorb the attention of the entire eighty-five; but when the last glimpse of handkerchief or fan was lost in the distance, the straining eyes would regretfully turn

away, and pensively the soldier boys settled down once more to solve the intricacies of guard duty.

"About noon a general assault was made on haversack and canteen. Sandwiches, cold chicken and doughnuts melted like snow before the spring sun. The canteens (which in every instance contained nothing but Troy hydrant water) received devoted attention, and the Corps retired from the fray masters of the stricken field. At half-past three the expedition glided by West Point, catching occasional glimpses of cadets, trim in their uniform of gray and white.

"At 3:30 o'clock the boat was made fast to the wharf at the State Camp. Equipments were hastily donned, and the Corps disembarked. Through a blazing heat from the sun and on a sandy road they wound over a flat, toiled up a steep hill, and at once found themselves on a level plateau, covered with tents and gay with uniforms. A rest of a few moments and the company filed into a street of tents and were at home. The men were rapidly told off, two to a tent, the ranks were broken, and the tired boys scattered to their quarters.

"The supper was promptly attended. Abundant rations were provided in a large building erected for that purpose. Bean soup, beef steak, potatoes and coffee made up the bill of fare. At 7:30 o'clock the different organizations fell in for dress parade. The Ninth regiment of New York are quartered with the Corps.

"The dress parade was very fine. The Ninth regiment, under Col. William Seward, Jr., commandant of the Post, turned out about five hundred men. The Citizens Corps was divided into two companies, forming the right and left of the line. The prompt execution and accurate work of our boys elicited general admiration, and they were admitted to be the feature of the parade.

"The company are well and in good spirits, and at this writing (8 P. M.) are actively engaged in fitting their tents for comfort. Candles have been served out, and an illumination rivaling the moon-light is the result. The entire command are ordered to attend divine worship to-morrow at 10.30 A. M."

H. P. J.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, July 15, 1883.—*Editor Times*: "The Citizens Corps, eighty-five strong, Captain James W. Cusack commanding, filed upon the good steamer *Belle Horton* at 7.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The trip down the river was made delightful by a perfect day. The always beautiful shores of the Hudson never seemed more lovely than to-day. The camp was reached at 4:30 o'clock P. M., and the company were at once assigned their quarters, and the men proceeded to make themselves at home.

"The camp is situated on a bluff on the east bank of the river. The contour of the ground is such as to form a level plateau,

descending sharply on all sides but the north. That is faced by an abrupt hill. The parade ground is smooth, and of sufficient extent for the manœuvres of a regiment. On the western side of the bluff are the tents. They are laid out in regular streets, eleven in number, extending east and west, with the officers' quarters facing each street at its western extremity. Each company is assigned to a street by itself. The tents are the ordinary wall tents in common use in the army. Each is pitched over a good board floor, the opening facing the company's street.

"The furniture consists of two cots in each, with a good mattress and pair of double blankets, two camp stools, a tin wash basin, two tin cups, an exceedingly diminutive tin candlestick, with the proper allowance of candle thereto appertaining, and sundry hooks and cords for various uses. Through the courtesy of Col. Seward of the Ninth regiment, commandant of the Post, the Corps are quartered in the extreme southern street, near the edge of the bluff overlooking the river. This is the choicest part of the camp. As I write, the view from the tent door is beautiful beyond description. A flood of moonshine is shimmering on the river, and on all sides the mountains dimly loom on the horizon. The ground seems well selected on all accounts. It is amply commodious for purposes of drill, and, being on high ground, must be a healthy place. There are between three hundred and four hundred tents, affording accommodations for a full regiment.

"When the company was dismissed Saturday, Quartermaster-Sergt. Mann at once allotted the tents, two men to each, and the boys without delay proceeded to make themselves at home. All manner of little comforts speedily appeared, and in short order the various tents assumed a home-like appearance. As darkness drew on, candles were issued. Many had provided themselves with huge Chinese lanterns, and the variegated light of these, the twinkling of candles, and the ruddy glow reflected from each open tent by the red blankets spread over the cots, made a most picturesque scene.

"About six o'clock the company fell in without arms and marched to supper. This was a substantial meal, and gave the hungry Trojans a good impression of camp rations. The bill of fare included bean soup, beefsteak, potatoes, coffee and incidentals, and the viands were certainly good and well cooked. I will give later a more extended account of the commissary arrangements, that your readers may understand fully how the wants of the inner man are attended to by the state.

"After supper the company were ordered to prepare for dress parade. Then followed a vigorous rubbing up of uniforms, blacking of shoes, and polishing of brasses. At 7 o'clock the various companies were formed in the company streets. The Corps were

divided into two companies, the first, under command of Captain Cusack, being placed at the right of the line, and the second, under First Lieut. Thompson, at the left. Battalion line was promptly formed, and the ceremonies of dress parade followed. The Ninth turned out about five hundred men. The fine moonlight evening which followed was spent by the men in perfecting their tent arrangements, visiting, etc. At half-past ten o'clock taps were sounded, and all lights were extinguished. Quiet was then supposed to reign; indeed, good order was maintained, but many did not feel like sleeping. In fact, some obtained little sleep all night.

"The police of the camp was maintained with great strictness throughout all the night. Your correspondent knows this. After taps no one was allowed to pass the lines without the countersign, and the sentries patrolled their beats with vigilance. At rather a late hour your correspondent, in company with a well-known ex-city official, were innocently wending their way toward their quarters, when, owing to some inexplicable concatenation of circumstances, they found themselves on the wrong side of the line. The shady outline of a sentry loomed vaguely in the darkness, and a colloquy followed something like this:

"Sentry—'Who goes there?' Correspondent (surprised)—'A friend.' Sentry—(sternly) 'Advance, friend, and give the countersign.' Correspondent (argumentatively)—'Why, the fact is, we have n't the countersign, but—' Sentry (shouting promptly) 'Corporal of the guard, number nine!' [Enter Corporal of the guard.] Sentry—'Men found outside the lines without the countersign.' Corporal (briskly) 'Very sorry, gentlemen, but I must take you to the guard house.'"

"The twain meekly obey, and march off in front of the corporal's bayonet. Arriving at the guard tent we find the officer of the guard disposed to be stern. He gives us dire hints of imprisonment. Then eloquence. Officer relents, and orders the corporal to take the men to their captain. Corporal groans at the thought of another long tramp. Arriving at the officers' quarters, a summons brings the benign face of the captain through the folds of his tent, and we are at once released from durance vile, and contentedly wend our way to our cots. The guards seemed preternaturally busy, and the incessant call, "Corporal of the guard," made the night vocal all around the camp. The perspiring corporal was kept in a state of constant activity, and his lantern revolved perpetually along the line. Were we sorry at his tribulation?

"Sunday morning the entire command were ordered to attend divine service at 10:30 o'clock. I subjoin the daily routine of duty, extracted from general orders. It is only needful to add that the men generally are well and in good spirits, and determined to learn all they can of the duties of a soldier during their week in camp. At present, sweep-

ing and scrubbing of quarters prevail on all sides. Pails, mops and brooms are at a premium, and the boys show a surprising grace in using them. The following is the order of daily duty :

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, July 14, 1883.

General Orders : Reveille, 5 A. M. ; assembly roll call, 5:15 A. M. ; sick call, 5:45 A. M. ; company drill, 6:30 to 7:40 A. M. ; breakfast, 8 A. M. (coffee and bread are furnished at 6 o'clock) ; rifle practice, 8:40 A. M. ; guard mounting, 9:20 A. M. ; battalion drill, 10:25 A. M. to 12:15 P. M. ; dinner, 1:30 P. M. ; rifle practice, 2:40 ; supper, 6 ; dress parade, 7 ; tattoo (roll call) 9:45 ; taps (lights out) 10:30.

The New York *Tribune* says : " The strains of ' Old Hundred ' floated yesterday morning over the field from the southeast corner of the camp, where services were held under the direction of the Rev. Henry Ward of the Reformed church, Poughkeepsie, who is acting chaplain in the place of the Rev. E. G. Reed, of Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street, chaplain of the regiment. The sixth separate company of Troy were under the trees attending service in full dress, with Lieut. Smith conspicuous in white helmet and black plume. In fact, the Troy company is setting a standard to the New York men that the latter are hastening to adopt. The sixth of Troy and the ninth of New York are old companions in arms, having served together in the troubles at West Albany in 1877. Since then the sixth have at least kept up their drill, the click of their sharp movements imparting an electrical admiration to the officers of the ninth, who call on their men to ' brace up ' and do likewise. Discipline accordingly is strict."

H. P. J.

KELLY.

The story of the first night in camp would be incomplete without a few words on the picturesque topic of Kelly. That was the name of a mysterious individual of great hilarity who was on guard near the end of our company street. Being endowed with a mind which soared far above the mere commonplace of life, he engineered his tour of guard duty in accordance with some most original and startling conceptions. Affable to a fault, he conversed copiously with a group of admiring Trojans, and entertained them greatly with his easy flow of language. Occasionally he varied the program and edified his admiring audience by summoning the corporal of the guard, in stentorian tones. When that useful functionary appeared on the scene, the imaginative sentry

enlightened and alarmed him with amazing tales of men who had run the guard. Some yarns are related of Kelly on that eventful night, which at least ought to be true. One is the following :

Stranger approaches in the dark. *Kelly*. "Who comes there?" *Stranger*. "Friend with a bottle." *Kelly*. "Advance, friend, and pass the bottle." *Stranger*. "But the bottle is empty." *Kelly*. "Halt, friend with the empty bottle. Corporal of the guard, number nine!" And the stranger was taken in.

Here is another. This has been told of various men in different regiments, but there is excellent reason for believing that Kelly was in truth the great original.

Time, about midnight. Kelly pensively paces his beat. Enter grand rounds.

Kelly. (briskly.) "Who comes there?"

Sergeant. "Grand rounds."

Kelly. (disgusted.) "To the d—l with the grand rounds. I thought it was the relief."

Kelly was fond of a relief. He punctuated his tour of duty with the monotonous call "Corporal of the guard, number nine, relief!" And when the relief came, some insist that Kelly merely had an interview with a black bottle behind a tent. But this must be a slander.

The name of the genial Kelly will long be green in the memory of the Citizens Corps.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 16, 1883. *Special Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times*.—"The arrangements for feeding the camp seem quite elaborate, and, so far, at least, meet with general satisfaction. At 6 A. M. the men are served each with a generous cup of coffee and six ounces of bread in the company quarters. Breakfast, dinner and supper are provided in the mess tent. This is a very decent wooden building with open sides, 100 by 80 feet. Two tiers of tables run the entire length of the floor, at each of which there is room for sixteen men. The entire number of sittings is 940. Adjoining the mess tent are the kitchens, bakery and appurtenances. The contractors are Windholz & Co., of Syracuse. The firm attend personally to all the details. There are about eighty employés, cooks, waiters, etc. The preparation of food is managed with complete system and exquisite neatness. I found Mr. Windholz busily overseeing the preparation of dinner. Soup was bubbling in a huge eighty-gallon kettle, vege-

tables and corned beef were cooking in others of similar capacity, huge joints of beef were roasting in a long row of ovens, and in the bakery a wilderness of bread and pies was being piled in stacks.

"Some idea of the healthy appetite of our citizen soldiery may be gathered from a few figures furnished by the courtesy of Mr. Windholz. The daily consumption of the camp at present is at the following rate: 800 pounds of fresh beef, 200 pounds of corned beef (about half a ton of beef, you will observe), 800 to 900 quarts of milk, 600 pounds of bread, 75 pounds of butter, 10 bushels of potatoes, 3 bushels of beets, 100 gallons of soup, 200 heads of cabbage, 200 pies. Of course these are in round numbers, and the articles vary on different days. The beef is all bought of Armour & Co., of Chicago. Fish and vegetables come from New York. Butter is obtained in Cortland county, and milk in Westchester. All the bread is baked here, three bakers being constantly employed in its manufacture. Choice Minneapolis flour is used. It is simply just to say that the food is excellent in quality and quantity. It is well cooked and nicely served. I add the bill of fare for Sunday. It should be remembered that this is varied every day. Ice, by the way, is supplied in generous quantities at the expense of the contractors. For some reason the state will not pay for it, regarding it, apparently, as a luxury.

"6 A. M.—Coffee and six ounces of bread.

"*Breakfast*, 8 A. M.—Calf's liver and bacon, stewed kidneys, oatmeal mush and milk, boiled potatoes, coffee, bread, etc.

"*Dinner*, 1:30 P. M.—Vegetable soup, roast beef, corned beef and cabbage, beets, potatoes, peach pie.

"*Supper*, 6 P. M.—Cold ham, cold beef, Bologna sausage, coffee and tea, bread and butter.

"A large squad of the company fell in for attendance upon divine service yesterday. They were in full uniform, with side arms and camp stools, and made a very pretty sight as they marched with solid ranks across the parade ground under command of Lieut. Smith. In the shade of a cluster of apple trees the men were seated. The band and a large body from the ninth regiment occupied the adjoining grove. The sermon was by the Rev. Henry Ward of West Hackensack, Dutchess county. He preached from First Corinthians, xi:16, showing in a simple but forcible way, that true courage and real manliness consist in self-control. As nothing but the necessary work of the camp was done, the day was one of welcome rest. Not much sleep had been experienced the previous night, and it was quite largely made up during Sunday. Late in the afternoon a heavy rain set in. Through the thick of it the Corps double-quickened to the mess tent for supper. The storm continuing, dress parade was omitted, and the boys scattered to their tents. While there was of course more or less singing and visiting, yet the camp was on the whole very quiet and orderly. All knew that hard work was coming for the next day and consequently soon after taps nearly all were asleep.

"To-day the corps devoted to rifle practice. One squad was told off at 6 o'clock, and marched immediately to the range. Here they worked until breakfast time, when their place was taken by the rest of the company. A large number qualified at the preliminary distances of 100 and 300 yards, thus becoming entitled to shoot at 200 and 500. This latter was the crucial test to decide who should have the badges of marksmen. The longer distances soon sifted out the unlucky shots.

"The heat of a July sun could not be escaped in the field, and necks, ears and wrists soon assumed a boiled lobster hue. But everybody was good-natured, and contented to be fried, roasted, or stewed, if the good of the service should demand. After dinner the work was resumed. There was firing by platoon, by rank, standing and kneeling. Then followed firing in skirmish order. All this in the midst of blazing heat was no small work. The men without sunburned necks, ears and faces were very few. All the afternoon was consumed in this way.

"One incident at the range caused some commotion for a time. A span of horses attached to a carriage containing ladies, were frightened by the guns and became unmanageable. Some of the corps sprang quickly to the horses' heads and held them until the occupants of the carriage could get out. The vehicle was broken, but no one was hurt.

"After a hurried supper preparations were made immediately for dress parade. The corps turned out in white trowsers, blue coats and scales and white helmets. The ninth were in their handsome uniform, blue "swallow-tail" coats, white cross belts, white trowsers and blue helmets, and made a very fine appearance.

"This morning occurred a fine battalion drill of the ninth. Capt. Cusack will be officer of the day for to-morrow (Tuesday), and Lieuts. Thompson and Smith, respectively senior and junior officers of the guard. The Citizens Corps are detailed for guard duty from Tuesday morning to Wednesday morning."

H. P. J.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, July 17, 1883. *Special Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times*.—"The Citizens Corps went on guard duty at 9:30 o'clock this morning. They are divided into two reliefs, each having three hours of sentry duty and three hours off.* This will continue until to-morrow morning, the time of duty being twenty-four hours. So not many expect much sleep to-night. Those who are not on duty must remain in the guard tent, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. And not infrequently comes the cry, "Turn out the guard, officer of the day!" Then there is a general scramble for belts and muskets, a hasty forming and dressing of the line, arms are presented, the magnate salutes and passes on, and the guard again break ranks.

* Practically, they were about three hours on duty to not more than one hour off.

"The day has been warm, but tempered by a fine breeze. Toward 4 o'clock a light rain came on, which has steadily increased, until now it bids fair to be a rainy night. So the sentries will have a wet time. However, the duties of a soldier, even in a camp of instruction, go on regardless of rain or shine. We have been kindled almost to the blazing point by the torrid sun, and probably to-night our fiery skins will be drenched by a torrent of water. The ceremonies of guard mounting this morning were quite showy, and the Corps were generously applauded by a good-sized audience from the ninth. The sentries during the day have performed their duties intelligently and well. It remains to be seen how vigilant they will be during the rain and darkness.

"The men generally are well. In fact, most of them will return to Troy with brown faces and enormous appetites, and much the better for their week out of doors. Two or three have been under the surgeon's care, but are only slightly ailing, and probably will be ready for duty by to-morrow. Capt. Cusack and his officers are very thoughtful and careful for the comfort and health of the command. At the same time they make all realize that the company are here for work; and thus far work has been copious enough, and play only a thing to dream about. We are hoping for a full company and a creditable record at the inspection Thursday.

"At dress parade to-night two non-commissioned officers of the ninth, who were caught running the guard yesterday, are to be read out in orders as suspended for twenty-four hours.

"WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 18.—Rain ceased at about 7 o'clock last evening, and it cleared off so as to be a fine moonlight night. The different reliefs of the Corps patrolled their beats steadily all night. They did their work well, and elicited warm commendation for Capt. Cusack's careful training of his company..

"Gen. Wylie says: "'It has been the most satisfactory guard duty of the season.'" There are numerous shaky knees this morning, as no one could get more than an hour of sleep since night before last. It was very droll to see the relief that was called at 5 o'clock this morning. The men tumbled out, yawning, rubbing their eyes, and wondering whether it had been five minutes or ten since they broke ranks. But they went to their duty determined to complete the task as well as it had been begun.

"To-day's New York *Tribune* says: "'The guard mounting of the morning, however, was the great event of the day. The sixth separate company of Troy composed the guard, and as it was the first time they had ever done it they were keenly criticised. The verdict afterward was that the Trojans had gone through the evolutions in better form than the ninth has done yet. Three companies of the ninth went to the ranges to shoot for their badges, but they will hardly surpass the score of the Troy men yesterday. There were no prostrations from heat to-day, and all in camp are well.'" "

H. P. J.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, July 18, 1883.

“Editors Times : The last twenty-hours have been full of interest and activity for the Corps. As you have been already informed, our captain was officer of the day, our lieutenants officers of the guard, and the entire company employed in guarding the camp. The work was arduous, involving almost entire loss of sleep and almost constant activity for the whole time. As many of your readers are non-military people, it may be of some interest to them to give a brief account of what guard duty is :

“In the time of war every military camp needs guarding for two purposes : to give notice of the approach of the enemy, and to prevent straggling and desertion from within. Of course in peace the latter object only is in view, with the exception that it is always desirable to be able to put a stop to the intrusion of unauthorized and disorderly persons. To accomplish these objects, a chain of sentries is posted around the entire circuit of the camp, within easy communicating distance from one another. Of course these must be relieved at reasonable intervals of time, and must be kept under vigilant supervision and support. The ceremony of mounting guard has two forms, the dress and the undress. The latter is for use at night, at the end of a long march, or in inclement weather, and is as brief as possible. The dress guard mounting is made very formal and elaborate, and is second only in these respects to the regular evening dress parade of the command. This is the customary method in a camp like that at Peekskill, and consists essentially in the first place of a careful inspection and review of the company or detachment detailed for guard duty. This is made on the parade ground, and is conducted by the regimental adjutant. The guard then marches to the guard house, is formally received by the guard about to be relieved, and is told off into details for duty. The first detail is then sent out to replace the sentries of the old guard at the various posts. When these are all gathered up and marched back to the post of the guard, the old guard are dismissed from their duties and return to their quarters.

“The post of the guard at Peekskill consists of several tents placed near the main entrance to the camp. One is for the reception of prisoners, and the others for the accommodation and repose of those members of the guard not on immediate duty. Here are stationed the officers of the guard and the sergeants and corporals of the guard, ready to attend to any business at the guard post itself, or to proceed to any point at which their presence may be desired. Some of these must always be on duty. When the sentries are posted they are taken to their places by a corporal of the guard. He marches them in a body, halting his squad and detaching man after man as the various stations are reached. The sentry at the guard house is numbered one, and the others two, three, etc., in their order. Thus when the circuit is established the last number is within supporting distance

from the guard tents on the side opposite number two. Whenever a sentry is in doubt or trouble he at once calls for the corporal of the guard, giving the number of his post. This call is passed on from sentry to sentry until it reaches the post of the guard. One of the corporals on duty, usually accompanied by a private, hastens immediately to the station designated. During the day time the sentry must patrol his beat, carrying his gun at a support or right or left shoulder, must prevent soldiers of the camp from passing outside the limits, and must obey any other special orders which may be given.

"If men pass the limits, or if any are disorderly, the omnipresent corporal of the guard appears and the culprits are arrested and marched to the guard house, where they are confined. In the morning their case is investigated, and such punishment inflicted as the circumstances seem to warrant. For instance, yesterday morning found four prisoners in the guard tent, placed there for drunkenness and passing from camp without authority. They were sentenced to do police duty. This, in camp parlance, means cleaning up the camp. One presided over a wheelbarrow, and others were armed with shovels, rakes, and the like, and, under direction from an armed guard, they proceeded through every street, collecting all manner of refuse, and putting things in good shape.

"One important duty of a sentinel in the daytime is to give officers their appropriate salutes. As these vary with the rank of those to be saluted, great pains must be taken not to make a blunder. After the evening gun, which is fired at sundown, no salutes are paid until the next day. After taps, which occur here at 10:30 P. M., no one is allowed to pass without the countersign. The sentry after that time and until reveille sharply challenges everyone who approaches, and demands the countersign. If that cannot be given, he calls for the corporal of the guard, and an investigation follows. The various officers of the guard and others in authority are likely quite often to appear to the sentry at unexpected moments, and he must be on the alert not to be caught napping.

"Then, too, after dark those who may desire to steal from camp are apt to attempt to carry out their object. So the faithful sentinel must be especially vigilant. Some time after midnight the 'grand rounds' appear. The sentry, patrolling his lonely beat, sees a lantern and a small body of men approaching. He brings his piece to a 'charge bayonet' and challenges: 'Who comes there?' 'Grand rounds,' is the reply. 'Halt, grand rounds. Advance, sergeant, with the countersign.' The sergeant advances and whispers the countersign over the point of the bayonet. 'Advance rounds.' The sentry comes to a 'carry arms,' faces outward from his post, and waits. Presently there advance the officer of the guard and others high in rank. They stop, look the sentinel over, and question him about the duties of his position. The sentry, in fact, is put through a course of

sprouts in the way of questioning—What would he do as a sentinel in this, that, or any other contingency? After racking their brains to puzzle the guard, the 'grand rounds' move on. Of course the sentries stand in great awe of all this. The boys did well last night, however.

"Another duty of the sentries, during the night, is to call the time every half hour. Number one begins, receiving the time, and calls out, for instance, 'Number one, 12 o'clock.' Then the next one takes it up, 'Number two, 12 o'clock, all's well.' So it passes on from post to post, until the last number repeats it; then number one cries, 'All's well around.' It was a pretty scene, along in the small hours. Radiant moonlight flooded the camp, making the white tents whiter. All was silent, save the tread of the sentry and the musical call of the guard passing steadily around the camp. Then occasionally came the cry, 'Corporal of the guard, number eleven!', and presently the corporal and a private would appear, hastening at double quick to the desired spot.

"The reliefs were so arranged that one was under arms about three hours and nominally off duty perhaps an hour and a half. I say nominally, for no sooner would the men stretch themselves on their bunks in the guard tents than the sharp cry would come 'Turn out the guard, officer of the day.' Then every one would spring to his place and be ready for a 'Present arms.' About one hour was the maximum amount of sleep obtained by the guard for nearly twenty-six hours. Of course the fatigue was very great; but the boys stood it pluckily, and were determined to do their best to the end. Captain Cusack was very jolly this morning. He had been pretty well thawed out by the numerous compliments he had received for his command. It seems quite generally thought here that the tour of guard duty of the Corps was at least equal to the best work of the kind that has been seen on the grounds. To-day the men are quite willing to sleep. However, they were ready for dress parade at the usual time. Quite a number of spectators gathered on the parade grounds to witness it.

"Another little feature of camp life is the gun fired at morning and evening. At one side of the parade ground stand two flag poles, from one of which float the stars and stripes, and from the other a flag with the insignia of the national guard. Just before sunset a detail of three men from the guard stand at each of the flag poles. At sunset a cannon shot flashes out, and instantly the flags fall. At the morning gun the flags are raised.

"This evening company F of the ninth raised a banner in honor of the Troy Citizens Corps. It was inscribed "Troy, 1877—Peekskill, 1883." Then clasped hands and the insignia of the companies, with the well-known "Invincible and invisible," etc. The banner raising was followed by an entertainment, to which went as many of the men as were not fast asleep.

H. P. J."

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND AT THE CAMP.

Special dispatch to the *Troy Daily Times*. "STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 19, 1883.—Gov. Cleveland arrived at 9:30 o'clock this morning to visit the camp. He was received by the command with full honors."

H. P. J.

"CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, July 19, 1883.—*Editors Times*: To-day has been important in camp for the annual inspection, which came off at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reveille sounded at the usual ghostly hour of 5:15 o'clock, and a sleepy crowd of soldiers gathered in our company street at the beat of assembly, which immediately followed. Uniforms had been hastily donned, with more regard to being in time for roll-call than to the trimness which characterizes dress parade. One private was completely equipped in overcoat and fatigue cap, and very little else. Another wore a tin basin in lieu of a helmet. But all were alike in looking sleepy and sunburned. The cry had been passed around the afternoon before: "Uniform for dress parade, white trowsers, coats with scales, helmets and red noses." The captain would find difficulty in dispensing with this last decoration at present. And the boys have been temperate, too.

"Immediately after the reveille roll call the camp must be policed—which is the military expression for putting in order. Blankets are shaken and spread on the tents to air, cots and anything else on the floor moved out of doors, the floor is swept and washed, the street is carefully swept, every bit of rubbish, even to the least fragment of paper, must be picked up, and everything on the shelves and hanging up must be neat and in good shape. Then the police detail come around with wheelbarrow, shovel and brooms, and all refuse is scrupulously gathered up and carried away. Then toilets must be carefully attended to. Shoes must always be neatly blacked; and this involves an incessant polishing. It is quite droll to observe what good housekeepers the boys have learned to be. Many of them take great pride in decorating their tents in fanciful ways. It is gravely alleged that such is the newly acquired taste for household arrangements that when the men get home they will persist in getting up at 5 o'clock in the morning and doing the housework. If, however, they follow camp habits at home, we may infer from to-day's experience that they will spend a good share of each day in changing their clothes.

"Just about as soon as any one piece of duty was finished the order was at once given to put on some different uniform, and so the day has been a constant transformation scene. Before breakfast a good hour of work was put in at the company drill on the parade ground. Then the uniform was changed, and we marched to breakfast. Then we hurriedly donned full-dress and fell in to receive Gov. Cleveland. The command was formed on the parade ground, and full honors

were paid our chief magistrate and commander-in-chief of the national guard. Then we were dismissed and began to prepare for inspection. The quarters had to be reïrranged and made especially trim. Every article of uniform had to be put in order. That meant an incessant polishing of guns and furbishing of brass. Clothes were brushed industriously, helmets whitened and shining shoes blacked again. All this consumed the morning. Then we fell in and marched to dinner; came back to our quarters, changed our uniform and fell in for inspection. This ceremony, to our surprise, was short. The Corps turned out eighty-eight officers and men. Then we put on fatigue uniform and had an hour or two for rest.

"Next we changed our uniform and fell in for dress parade. This was really a fine affair, and was witnessed by a large crowd. Gov. Cleveland and staff reviewed the command, and as company after company wheeled and passed in review, a storm of applause greeted our Corps. The marching and wheeling both of the first company, Capt. Cusack, or company L, as it is temporarily designated, and of the twelfth company, company M, Lieut. Thompson, were beyond question the best in the field, and attracted the attention and commendation of the governor.

"At 7 o'clock occurred the inspection of quarters. The red blankets were spread on the cots, and haversacks and canteens hung at their feet, with knapsacks above. The company stood at attention, in undress uniform, each man outside his tent at the foot of his cot. Capt. Cusack then appeared at the head of the street with the inspecting officer. At the captain's word of command the entire company saluted with the hand. All then stood at attention until the inspection was completed. It was a very pretty ceremony.

"Then the boys were free until tattoo, and they put in for fun. Singing and dancing and mock parades were the order of the evening. Your correspondent was honored with a serenade by a squad of the best looking men in the company. Of course every one who has a special friend in the Corps knows who must have been included in the squad, so it is not necessary to record their names.

"Every evening after dress parade the Ninth Regiment band gives a concert, which is much enjoyed by the whole camp.

"Captain Gould of the Albany Zouave Cadets, Colonel Chamberlin of General Carr's Staff, Captain Egolf, C. D. Kellum, of Troy, and J. T. Birge, of New York, were among those who visited the camp to-day.

"Yesterday morning the guard house was full of prisoners whom the Corps sentinels had captured during the night. A number of these were sentenced to clean the camp, and, accompanied by an armed guard, marched through all the streets, gathering up rubbish and carrying it away in a wheelbarrow. It so happened that those who were then prisoners were on guard last night, and this morning were detailed to guard the police squad. We all enjoyed the ferocity and thoroughness with which they put their prisoners through.

"The camp to-night is a sight well worth seeing. Myriads of colored lanterns flash their light down the long streets, some suspended from tents, others on wires across the street from tent to tent. At the head of the company streets are elaborate illuminated devices, lanterns suspended from stacks of muskets, and festoons of flags. Crowds of visitors are strolling about, and the men, free for a little time after a nearly a week of hard work, are bent on having a good time. The moonlight has made the evenings delightful, having failed us only on the rainy Sunday evening.

"Military officers who have visited the Peekskill camp are loud in their commendation of the Troy Citizens Corps. They say that it is the equal of the best that has ever appeared on the ground. An officer high in rank in the state service, says that if he had a regiment composed of such companies as the sixth, he could beat anything in the regular army."

H. P. J.

Capt. J. H. Wiseman, the representative of the *Army and Navy Journal*, who spent the week in camp, after reviewing the work of the Ninth Regiment in his paper says: "What progress has been made in military bearing, salutes, etc., is in a large part due to the excellent example of the Troy company." Capt. Wiseman then proceeded to speak in the following complimentary manner of the Troy Citizens Corps:

"The Sixth Separate Company, generally known as the 'Troy Citizens Corps,' commanded by Capt. James W. Cusack, has been attached to the Ninth Regiment for its week's camp tour, arriving on Saturday afternoon, July 14. It needed but little observation to demonstrate its general excellence. The soldierly bearing of the men, their firm, swinging step during their march into camp, their admirable discipline in the mess hall, and the business-like, prompt manner in which they completed their arrangements immediately on arrival, showed at once that the organization ranks far above the average, and that it is managed under a well-regulated system. The company was incorporated in the National Guard in 1877, up to which time it had been an independent organization, and in the reorganization of the guard in 1881 it retained its designation as the Sixth Separate Company. It numbers at present 103 members, all of a superior order of intelligence, and belonging to the best social class of Troy, where the company occupies a position similar to that of the Seventh Regiment of New York. It is exceedingly well drilled both in marching and the manual, and its appearance resembles that of a regular company more than any other National Guard organization which has come under our notice. On the first parade, although split up into two halves posted on the right and left of the line, its trim appearance, the steady

ness of the men, and the excellent and uniform cadence of the manual contrasted favorably with that of the balance of the command, and the soldierly, respectful bearing of the men, and their universally prompt and correct salutes won for it the favorable opinion of all from the beginning. They made mistakes from the first sergeant down, but these were of a minor nature, and the men are sufficiently intelligent when an error is pointed out to them not to repeat it. The company was not required to march on its regular daily guard detail, but on Tuesday, July 17, furnished the entire guard, marching on guard mounting divided into four details, and executing the ceremony, with the exception of a few unimportant mistakes, in as handsome a manner as has ever been witnessed here. The sentry duty during the twenty-four hours' tour of duty was equal to the best performance at this camp. The men were closely questioned during the night as to their orders and duties, and the answers rendered were highly satisfactory under the circumstances. There was no unnecessary calling for the corporal, and when such calls were made the tone of voice was no louder than was necessary in order to be heard by the next sentry. The company was mainly exercised in skirmish drills, which was the very thing required, their drill in the manual and school of the company being entirely up to the standard, and good enough for all practical purposes, as well as for show. The company records are very full and kept in uniform and handsome style. The men, although they did things generally very thoroughly, went about it very quietly, and everything was done in a soldierly, gentlemanly manner. Their full dress uniform is red, similar to the British, but here in camp a dark single-breasted frock coat with dark and sometimes white pants were worn, which looked very solid. The only ornaments are brass shoulder scales of the same pattern as formerly worn in the army by sergeants. The uniform contrasted favorably with the red trimmed swallow-tail dress coat of the Ninth, which latter looks more like the dress of a band than that of a practical soldier. The appearance of the officers is marred by the addition of a bunch of black cock-feathers on the top of their white summer helmets. As this looks positively ridiculous we advise them to take the feathers off. The company stood a very creditable inspection, the men are well set up, their clothing fits properly, their accoutrements are clean and well adjusted, their movements are quick, snappy and regular, and they have succeeded in establishing the reputation of a first-class organization. It was hardly fair to split them up on every occasion of ceremony."

From the Times, Aug. 20. Our camp correspondent writes under date of yesterday :

"There was a fine company drill before breakfast, the wide parade grounds giving ample room for skirmish movements, for which the 'cave' in River street hardly gives opportunity. At 10:35 o'clock the company fell into line for battalion drill. The drill was very fine,

many of the battalion evolutions being difficult and imposing. The second company is taken from the left of the line, where the small men are placed, and its usual name in the corps is 'the ponies.' The others are styled 'the giraffes.'

"A veteran officer of high rank declared he never met anything in the volunteer or regular service equal to our Corps. Then the captain has had commendations innumerable from the Governor, prominent officials in the State service and military visitors. It is evident that the Troy citizen soldiers have made a favorable impression.

"This afternoon a party of nine made a flying excursion to West Point. The citizen soldiers learned something of the strict discipline and machine-like accuracy of the academy drill. The visitors received courteous attentions from the cadets. Another party chartered a boat for Iona Island. A very droll thing to hear is one of the new things the lads have picked up. It consists first of a song (?) to this effect—

"There is a bird on the mountain top,
And when he flies his wing goes flop"—

"Then in a staccato recitative—'E-a-g-l-e,' and then a regular plantation double shuffle of a dozen steps. Executed by a score or more by moonlight, it is irresistible.

"I cannot close without expressing my acknowledgments to the Captain and Lieut. Thompson, and to Col. Phisterer, Adjutant of the Post, for courtesies extended."

H. P. J.

The Corps were relieved by Co. B of Albany, Saturday afternoon, July 21, and at once embarked for home on the *Belle Horton*. The voyage was pleasant, but monotonous, the only incident being the landing at Poughkeepsie. Troy was reached at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and the sleepy soldiers at once dispersed to their homes. The cruel war was over.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESS.

From the *New York Herald*: "The Sixth Separate Company of Troy, inspected 103, with 88 present. This was really a model infantry company in many respects. Its discipline was admirable, its sentry duty almost perfect, and the behavior of the men generally, when on or off duty, all that could be desired of soldiers."

From the *Army and Navy Journal*: "The separate companies in every instance were ahead of the regiments they served with—a state of affairs not very creditable to the city regiments—but nevertheless true. The Sixth Company of Troy was excellent in every respect. Company B of the Tenth Battalion of Albany is entitled to the next place, the Twentieth Company last."

From a local paper: "If you should meet a citizen of dignified carriage and martial accuracy of movement, but with sunburned face and the circumference of his blistered neck a-peeling to pity, do not ask him if he has been at the seashore. He represents red-visaged war, and has recently arrived from Peekskill. It is not true that he will always get up at five o'clock in the morning."

From the *Albany Press*: "No company in the famous Ninth Regiment of New York could compare with the Citizens Corps of Troy in discipline while at the State camp."

The story of the week at Peekskill perhaps cannot better be ended than by quoting from the annual report of Inspector General Philip H. Briggs, for 1883 :

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

"Mustered at the State camp. Arms excellent as to cleanliness, serviceable, a few pieces too heavy in trigger pull ; accoutrements and equipments in good condition and properly adjusted ; brasses clean ; overcoats rolled and strapped in knapsacks ; discipline, military appearance and steadiness, excellent ; ceremonies, school of the company and battalion, manual, loading and firing, guard duty and military courtesy, very good ; great attention is paid to the setting up and instruction of recruits, and to theoretical instruction and recitation. This command has not only maintained its high standing and reputation as to its personnel, discipline and *esprit du corps* since last muster, but has steadily improved in its drill. During its tour of camp duty, from first to last, the most earnest efforts were put forth, and information eagerly sought after by officers and men, with the desire to become as proficient as possible in all the duties pertaining to field service. This is a first-class command, thoroughly reliable, effective and perfect in its organization."

RECEPTION TO THE PATERSON LIGHT GUARD.

On the 4th of September, 1883, the Paterson Light Guard of Paterson, N. J., made a short stop in Troy on their way to Saratoga. They were received and entertained by the Troy military and citizens. The visitors comprised a battalion of about ninety men, in two companies, under Major J. W. Congdon, besides a number of guests, military and civilian. The Guard were neatly uniformed in gray, and were excellently drilled. They arrived in Albany on the steamer Drew, and after breakfast took the local boat for Troy. A detachment of the Fourth Battery, posted on Starbuck's Island, greeted their arrival with a salute. At the landing was a large

banner, with the inscription, "Troy military welcome the Paterson Light Guard of New Jersey." The Troy companies were drawn up on Congress street, and after the Guard had passed line of march was taken up in the following order : Doring's Band, Tibbits Veteran Corps, Capt. Egolf ; Tibbits Cadets, Capt. Cole ; Troy Citizens Corps, Capt. Cusack ; Voss's First Regiment Band of Newark, N. J., Paterson Light Guard, Maj. Congdon ; detachment of the Fourth Battery, Lieut. Sharp. Each of the Troy companies of infantry turned out a platoon of thirty-two men, the three forming a red, white and blue division. The street parade brought up at Harmony Hall, where a collation was served. The time sped pleasantly, with feast, toasts and wit, until the Jersymen were compelled to take their train for Saratoga. We quote from the Paterson *Daily Press* :

"The reception in Troy was so cordial, and the Troy military are such a good set of men, that it was impossible to get away from them in time to catch the regular train, which was to leave Troy for Saratoga at 3:10 o'clock P. M. A special train was accordingly ordered, and the company which was to receive us in Saratoga was telegraphed to the effect that we should not arrive there for several hours after the appointed time. Finally we started at 4 o'clock, and the military of Troy gave us a rousing send-off. Never was unbounded hospitality lavished to better appreciation than in Troy on the 4th of September, 1883. Every person on this excursion will remember Troy and its citizens with the kindest feelings, and among the members of the Light Guard, Troy and its military will ever be a synonym for whole-souled generosity."

Corporal Frank W. Mackie died of diphtheria September 8, 1883. He had not long before been promoted to the responsible position of teller of the National Bank of Troy, and was an active member of the Arba Read fire company, and of the Citizens Corps. During his first term of enlistment of five years in the Corps, he had never missed a drill or parade. The account of his funeral is from the Troy *Times* of September, 11, 1883 :

"The funeral of Corporal Frank W. Mackie of the Citizens Corps took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased. A detail of twelve men of the Read steamer company, under command of Captain William J. Macdonald, a firing

party of twelve men in charge of Corporal William B. Madden, of the Citizens Corps, and the bearers, corporal Herbert M. Caswell, privates Charles Farnham, Charles E. Knickerbocker, James H. Lloyd, Percy B. McCoy and Robert Squires, proceeded at half-past one to the late residence of the deceased, where, after brief services, the remains were placed in a hearse and escorted to the Third street Baptist church. At the church the body was received by the Citizens Corps and the Read Steamer Company, the former under command of Captain James W. Cusack and the latter in charge of Captain Macdonald. The remains were removed from the hearse and taken into church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. J. N. Lewis, and an opportunity was then afforded the friends of the deceased to take a last look at his face. A special choir, under direction of Prof. J. N. Engels, rendered the music. Among the floral decorations were a large Citizens Corps badge in natural flowers from the Company, and a fireman's hat from the Read Steamer Company. The coffin was taken from the church and placed upon a caisson in charge of Sergeant Sexton of the Fourth Battery. Doring's band headed the procession, which proceeded to Oakwood Cemetery. The coffin was lowered into the grave with the customary military honors, and the firing party fired three volleys. The flags of the different steamer houses and of the Trojan Hooks were at half mast during the day. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Citizens Corps and the Read Steamer Company."

The one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British was celebrated in that city on the 26th of November, 1883, with especial ceremonies. The Troy Citizens Corps was invited to attend. The invitation came from the joint committee of the New York Common Council, the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society. It was signed by John Cochrane, chairman, and John Austin Stevens, secretary, and invited "the ancient and honorable body," the Citizens Corps, to join in the parade. The Corps accepted the invitation and made preparations to go with not less than seventy-five men. The Old Guard* of New York

*The Old Guard of New York has been mentioned so often in these pages, and are so staunch friends of the Citizens Corps, that they deserve more than a mere passing remark. Before 1826 the streets of the city of New York witnessed only the annual training of irregular and un-uniformed militia, but of drilled and disciplined soldiers there was not even a company. The visit to the metropolis of the Boston Light Infantry in that year, inspired Col. William W. Tompkins to attempt the formation of a similar body in New York. The result of his efforts was the "Tompkins Blues," a company which soon established a reputation for military and social excellence. As the ardor for affairs martial continued to spread, other

arranged to entertain the Troy Citizens Corps, the Utica Citizens Corps, the Albany Burgesses Corps and the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. The procession was to be reviewed by President Arthur, Governor Cleveland and staff, and the Governors of the rest of the original thirteen States.

But a stop was put to all these preparations, so far as the Corps was concerned, by the sad news of the death of First Sergeant Macdonald.

William J. Macdonald was one of the first members of the reorganized Citizens Corps. Entering with enthusiasm into its work, he soon became proficient at every point of the infantry tactics. He was appointed sergeant March 6, 1877, and was made first sergeant September 27, 1877. This responsible position he filled up to the time of his death, having reënlisted at the expiration of his term of service, and having been reappointed first sergeant, March 31, 1882. Sergeant Macdonald was in many ways peculiarly adapted to be a leader among the young men with whom he mingled. Of splendid physical proportions, alert intellect and genial disposition, he won wide popularity, and at the same time enforced respect and obedience from those under his authority. An accomplished soldier and a strict disciplinarian, the efficiency of the Corps resulted in good degree from his efforts. As first sergeant he had charge of the books and papers of the company, and kept them with an order and accuracy that challenged the admiration of all who examined them, and won frequent encomiums from the inspecting officers. His fidelity to duty is indicated by the fact that during his first term of service of five years he was present at every roll call of the company. His industry was untiring, and only those associated daily with him can appreciate the value of his services. One of these, in 1833, was the New York City Guard, under Capt. William M. McArdle. Upon the resignation of Col. Tompkins, Capt. Edward Vincent was chosen to succeed him in command of the Blues, and the name was changed to the "New York Light Guard." The City Guard and the Light Guard for many years maintained a friendly rivalry, the two commands wearing a similar uniform and being actuated by a like feeling. In 1868 the remaining members of the two Guards came together and formed a veteran battalion to be known as the "Old Guard." A charter was obtained from the state legislature in April of the same year.

with him could realize the immense amount of the work which he did for the Troy Citizens Corps. He held an honorary membership in the Tibbits Veteran Corps, had served a full term in the Trojan Hooks, and at the time of his death was captain of the Arba Read Steamer Company. In all these organizations he was highly esteemed.

In September, 1883, Sergt. Macdonald was prostrated by a fever. By this illness he was so broken down that it was found necessary to remove him for treatment to Middletown, N. Y., and at that place he died quite suddenly, November 20, 1883. He had then just reached the age of thirty-three.

Upon receipt of the news, Captain Cusack and a detail from the Corps were appointed to meet the remains at Newburgh, and escort them to Troy. They were met at the Union depot by the Corps, in citizens' dress, and escorted to the residence of the sisters of the deceased, on Federal street. The company then proceeded to the armory, where a meeting was held, and arrangements for the funeral were perfected. A committee of the Read Steamer Company met with the Corps. Expressions of sympathy and tenders of services were received from the Tibbits Veteran Corps, the Tibbits Cadets, and Battery F. The armory was draped in mourning. Sergt. Macdonald's locker, also, was enveloped in crape, his cap, with sword and scabbard crossed, being suspended above. The captain issued the following order :

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY, TROY CITIZENS CORPS,

FIFTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,

TROY, N. Y., November 22, 1883.

Company Order No. 42 : I. With feelings of heartfelt sorrow the commanding officer announces the death this day of First Sergeant William J. Macdonald, of this command.

By this sad event the company is deprived of one of its most beloved and energetic members ; one whose place in the hearts of his comrades cannot easily be filled.

In his death, not only does this company lose a valued member, but the National Guard of this State a thorough and efficient officer,

and his country an honored citizen, a true friend, a perfect gentleman and a model soldier.

II. For the purpose of paying a proper tribute of respect, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of this command are hereby ordered to report at company quarters, state armory, in the city of Troy, N. Y., on Friday, the 23d day of November, 1883, at one o'clock P. M., in blue uniform, scales, black body belts, black helmet with spike, (overcoat if stormy) and white gloves.

III. The detail to escort the remains from his residence to Christ church, where the services will be held, will consist of the bearers, who are ordered to assemble at company quarters at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

IV. The usual badge of mourning will be worn.

V. Warning officers will personally notify the members of their respective squads, and make due return thereof to the commandant by 9 o'clock A. M., November 23, 1883. Roll call of company 1:15 P. M. Of detail 11:45 o'clock A. M.

By order of

CAPT. JAMES W. CUSACK.

The pageant of Sergt. Macdonald's funeral on Friday, November 23, was of an impressive character. At eleven o'clock the bearers, corporal H. M. Caswell, and privates C. Farnham, E. C. Gale, C. E. Knickerbocker, J. H. Lloyd, P. B. McCoy, R. H. Squires and C. E. Thompson met at the armory and proceeded to Federal street. Thence they escorted the remains to Christ church, where the body lay in state from twelve until one o'clock. The bearers, who were members both of the Citizens Corps and of the Read Company, served as a guard of honor. Among the floral decorations were a large Citizens Corps badge, sent by the Corps; a fireman's trumpet, the gift of the Arba Read Company; a bed of flowers with the figure "3" in the centre of a ladder and hook, from the Trojan Hooks, and a large wreath of lilies and roses, given by the Tibbits Cadets.

At half-past one o'clock the funeral procession was formed and proceeded to Christ church in the following order: Platoon of Police, Doring's band, Tibbits Veteran Corps, Tibbits Cadets, Fourth Battery Caisson, to convey the casket, Guard of Honor, the Old Guard, the Citizens Corps, without muskets, Ex-members of the Citizens Corps, Arba Read Steamer Company, Trojan

Hook and Ladder Company, Delegates from other Fire Companies, Burgesses Corps of Albany, Company "A" of Albany, Jackson Corps of Albany, Board of Fire Commissioners, relatives and friends in carriages.

At the church the Rev. J. N. Mulford officiated, and preached a funeral discourse. Appropriate music was rendered by the Mendelssohn Club. After the service the body was placed on the caisson, in charge of Sergt. Sexton of the Fourth Battery, and the procession took up its line of march for Oakwood Cemetery. Here the remains were placed in the receiving vault, the burial service was held, the song "Farewell, gallant soldier," was sung by the Mendelssohn Club, and the customary volleys were fired by a firing party under Colonel Egolf.

The resolutions of respect adopted by the Corps were these :

At a special meeting of the Troy Citizens Corps, held at the armory in the city of Troy, Tuesday evening, November 20, 1883, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of First Sergeant William J. Macdonald, who died on that day.

In the death of our beloved comrade and first sergeant the members of this command have sustained a loss which the most carefully chosen words can ill express. God, in His divine providence, has seen fit to remove him from our ranks in all the strength of his early manhood, in all the opening promise of his life, in all the fullness of his growing hopes. Almighty God has called him to Himself ; and while we find it hard to yield to the decree which bears so heavily upon us at this time, we can but bow to what our better nature prompts us to obey ; and through the falling tears, and rising high above the sorrow in our hearts, there comes a light, a comfort and a peace, to think that all is well with him, since God knows best.

And yet our humanity bids us mourn for him—for humanity *must* mourn when manhood dies. And William J. Macdonald was a *man*. He was a man in all the ways of life ; no circumstance to him so mean and trivial as not to merit being shaped and rounded by a manly effort and a manly deed. In his business, in his home, upon the street, or at a social gathering of his friends, it was always the same, and manhood stamped its impress upon his every act. And when he died all mourned him as a man.

He was a soldier ; upright, honorable, generous, brave. Who ever knew him shirk his duty, who ever knew him sacrifice his principle, or for a moment shirk from going forward when his role was once made plain ? In form, in training and in soul, his spirit showed itself,

and stamped him among men as one who was born to command and overcome. We who have seen him in camp, in drill, or on parade, alike with those who have been shoulder to shoulder with him in the trying conflict of the world, bear witness to his martial spirit—ever eager to be doing for the right.

He was a friend. His kindly eye, his genial manner, and the cordial grasp of the hand alike bespoke the true and honest heart that beat for all men as his brothers. He was unselfish in his friendships, content to enjoy himself only when those about him were enjoying too—and no friend of his remained in trouble if it was within the power of man to grant him relief.

In every walk of life these characteristics went with him, and won him an envied place in the esteem of men ; but it was, perhaps, to us, especially, “the boys” in the uniform he loved so well, and delighted so much to honor, that his sterling traits and virtues were best known, and served most to render him cheerful in times of trial, earnest, hopeful and enthusiastic under all circumstances. As a centre of life and strength, of promise and encouragement, he gathered about him all the members of this company and infused them with his own high spirit of hope and emulation. In his untimely death, the national guard of this state has lost one of its foremost soldiers and most efficient members, while the sixth separate company has suffered a loss almost irreparable.

(Signed)

CAPTAIN JAMES W. CUSACK,
LIEUTENANT JAMES L. THOMPSON,
CORPORAL HORACE L. HICKS,
PRIVATE SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD,

Committee.

Suitable resolutions were also adopted by other military organizations, by the board of fire commissioners, by companies of the fire department and by the executive board of the Troy young men's association.

It may here be stated that at a meeting of the Corps, held February 7, 1884, a communication was received from Col. John A. Macdonald, brother of Sergeant Macdonald, which, together with Capt. Cusack's reply, were as follows :

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1884.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: It was my brother's expressed desire that his many articles of prized personal effects should be placed in my keeping. That wish was characteristic. It sprang from a generous impulse of his heart, fraught with feelings of brotherly love and affection which was ever a marked feature of his kindly nature.

Among all his treasures, none seemed to possess a higher value than his diamond badge, presented by an officer* of your command as a pledge of warm personal friendship and high appreciation of the soldierly qualities exhibited by the recipient.

Surrendering all other things to one who seemed to me to have a higher claim, I retain that badge alone. To keep it as a treasured heir-loom, was a very pleasant thought. To hide it away in some secret place or jewel casket, seemed repugnant to my brotherly feelings. To make it the valued medium for the accomplishment of a definite purpose, something good and worthy of the memory of the faithful soldier who often proudly bore it upon his breast, was to me a happier idea.

Therefore, with this simple purpose in view, his name, "Macdonald," has been marked upon its golden bar, and the jewel is now delivered over, and tendered, through you, for acceptance by your command, to be retained forever within the keeping of the Troy Citizens Corps.

It is my desire that, under such regulations and restrictions as may be deemed necessary by the Corps, for the full accomplishment of its purpose, the badge shall be worn each year by that member of the Sixth Separate Company, or of its legitimate successor, who shall win the reward by exhibiting the greatest development of those high qualities of discipline, obedience, skill, regularity of attendance and general good conduct, which ever mark the bearing of the true soldier.

The beautiful floral offerings placed by loving hearts around the casket containing the last mortal remains of your late first sergeant, two months since, are to-day blooming and fragrant still, each opened bud and flower seemingly commemorative of a generous deed or kind act done by him who "is not dead, but only gone before."

Thus may his memory ever be fresh and green in the hearts of his comrades.

With the lessons of a long, earnest and successful effort to attain the highest standard of the model soldier, constantly before him, an incentive to excel will, it is hoped, lead each yearly wearer to feel that it is indeed a high honor to win and wear the "Macdonald badge."

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

To CAPTAIN JAMES W. CUSACK,

Sixth Separate Company N. G. S. N. Y.,

Troy Citizens Corps.

* Lieutenant James L. Thompson.

ARMORY OF THE SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY

TROY CITIZENS CORPS,

Fifth Brigade, Third Division, N. G. S. N. Y.,

TROY, N. Y., March 10th, 1884.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN A. MACDONALD:

Ordinance Office, Third Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Troy, N. Y.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of January 19th, 1884, presenting to my command the diamond badge of your lamented brother, the late William J. Macdonald, First Sergeant of this company.

The badge and letter accompanying it were presented to the company at its last regular meeting, and were accepted with many thanks for your kind consideration.

The elegant token was received by my company with feelings of pleasure mingled with heartfelt sorrow; a pleasure in having a souvenir so elegant of one who was so dear to us all, and one which in our sorrow for his loss, will be a highly-prized incentive to all the members of this company to emulate his bright and shining example.

Permit me to assure you that it will be always highly prized by this command, and will be kept sacred for the purpose as indicated by your letter of presentation. I am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. CUSACK,

Captain Commanding.

The preparation of rules for the award of the Macdonald badge was referred to a committee consisting of the commissioned officers of the company, who made the following report:

ARMORY OF THE SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY INFANTRY,

TROY CITIZENS CORPS,

Fifth Brigade, Third Division, N. G. S. N. Y.,

TROY, N. Y., March 25, 1884.

Your committee, consisting of the commissioned officers, to whom was referred the selection of the points of excellence which should entitle a member to wear the badge of our late lamented First Sergeant, William J. Macdonald, which has been so kindly presented to

the company for competition by his brother, Col. John A. Macdonald, respectfully report that they have decided upon three points of merit, as follows :

First—Punctuality and regular attendance at drills, parades and meetings.

Second—Proficiency and precision in drill, manual of arms, soldierly bearing on all occasions, military courtesy, salutes, etc., neatness and cleanliness of uniform and equipments.

Third—Obtaining the greatest number of recruits during the year.

The competition to be open to all non-commissioned officers and privates, and the year to commence April 1, 1884—the badge to be worn during each succeeding year by the member attaining the highest average on the respective points named.

JAMES W. CUSACK, CAPTAIN,
JAMES L. THOMPSON, FIRST LIEUTENANT,
GEORGE D. SMITH, SECOND LIEUTENANT,
JOHN H. TUPPER, THIRD LIEUTENANT.

The badge was awarded to private Charles S. Brintnall, as the first one entitled to it under the terms of the gift. Private Brintnall has not missed roll-call or drill for seven years.

On the evening of February 12, 1884, the Corps was inspected in the armory by Brig. Gen. Robert S. Oliver, commanding the fifth brigade, to which the Troy companies are attached. Gen. Oliver and staff were accompanied by Capt. Mills, U. S. A. The armory was well filled with friends of the company. Ninety-two officers and men answered to roll-call. The Corps acquitted itself admirably during the review and inspection, and the company movements and the skirmish and bayonet drills following won hearty applause from the military visitors. Capt. Mills paid the company a handsome compliment, and Gen. Oliver said: "I should be proud to be a private in such a company. These gentlemen are continually winning fresh laurels."

The new state service uniform was first worn by the Corps at the drill on Tuesday evening, February 26, 1884. The uniform consists of a double-breasted, five-button, dark blue coat, with light blue collar and facing,

and trousers of light blue, with dark blue stripe on the sides. The marksmen's badges for the season, 49 in number, were distributed after the drill.

Capt. Joseph Mather, of West Albany, was buried from his late residence on the 28th of February. His many courtesies to the Troy troops encamped near his home during the railroad riots of 1877, had won him numbers of friends in this city. The Corps sent a wreath of flowers as a token of respect for his memory, and a deputation from the company, including the commissioned officers, attended the funeral.

At the March meeting the Corps was formally presented with the resolutions adopted by the Tibbits Veteran Corps on the death of First Sergeant Macdonald.

Tuesday evening, April 22, the Corps held a reception at the armory—the only one of the season. The room was attractively decorated, and was well filled. The usual exhibition drill was followed by dancing, which was kept up until midnight.

The annual independent parade was made on the 17th of June. The company left the armory at about 6 o'clock and proceeded over the usual line of march to Washington square, being reviewed by Maj. Gen. Carr as they passed his residence. At the square there was an exhibition drill and a dress parade, followed by a concert by the band.

On the morning of the 4th of July, 1884, the cornerstone of the new state armory was laid, with appropriate ceremonies. The procession comprised all the Troy companies of the National Guard, Capt. J. W. Cusack in command, and carriages containing Maj. Gen. J. B. Carr and staff, the officers of the United States army stationed at the Watervliet arsenal, and leading city officials and citizens. As the column moved over the line of march, a detachment from the battery fired a national salute. Crowds of spectators filled the sidewalks and all the doors and windows. At 9 o'clock the new structure was reached and the military were drawn up before a platform which had been erected for the occasion. A great

throng of people filled every available spot. On the platform were seated Major General Carr and staff, Colonel Alfred Mordecai and the other officers from the Watervliet arsenal, the Hon. M. I. Townsend, the Rev. Wm. Taylor, M. D., the Rev. G. C. Baldwin, D. D., the Rev. J. I. Tucker, D. D., the Hon. Edmund Fitzgerald, mayor of Troy, controller John D. Spicer, chamberlain B. H. Hall, Samuel Morris, president of the common council, Messrs. Button & Buckley, the contractors, Mr. F. W. Brown, the architect, the Hon. William Kemp, Mr. William H. Young and other prominent citizens. After music by Doring's band, the ceremonies were opened with prayer by Dr. Taylor. The band rendered several national airs, and at their close the Hon. M. I. Townsend delivered a brief address. Architect Brown then formally presented the trowel to Gen. Carr, who received it with fitting words and spread the mortar where the stone was to lie. The masons adjusted the granite block, placing in it a sheet-iron box containing the following documents: Weise's History of Troy, Troy directory for 1884, a complete series of city scrip, the History* of the Troy Citizens Corps, the by-laws of the Old Guard of the T. C. C., History and records of the Tibbits Veteran Corps, by-laws and rosters of the Tibbits Cadets, by-laws and rosters of the Fourth Battery, a copy of the bill authorizing the erection of the new armory and making an appropriation for it, a copy of the military code, the report of the adjutant general of the state of New York for 1883, official register of the commissioned officers of the national guard of the state for 1883, a picture of the new armory, a history of its site and copies of the daily and weekly papers published in Troy. When the masons finished their work, Gen. Carr gave the stone three blows with a hammer and declared the corner-stone of Troy's new armory laid. The ceremonies were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Tucker.

By way of closing record, the following extract is

*Advanced sheets of this work were furnished for the purpose.

appended from the official report of Inspector General Philip H. Briggs, for 1884, from the annual muster-roll of the Sixth Separate Company of Infantry, Fifth Brigade, Third Division, N. G. S. N. Y., September 4th, 1884:

I certify that I have carefully examined this muster-roll* and have mustered the within named company; that I have made a true return of such muster of the members thereof, and that the discipline, drill and equipments of the company are set forth hereinafter :

Uniform, state service, new, well adjusted, neat fitting, except four coats too small in the collar need altering ; regulation helmets ; furnished with neat-fitting blouse; dark blue fatigue caps; arms very good condition, a few too heavy in trigger pull ; accoutrements and equipments in good, serviceable condition, except a number of scabbards either worn or broken, and eight canteens with bad stoppers, worn out; brasses clean and bright; overcoats exceptionally well and uniformly rolled ; discipline, military appearance and steadiness excellent ; school of company, manual and loading and firing very good ; skirmishing good. Guard duty, military courtesy and setting up made a part of the instruction of this command.

This first-class command has been maintained at the maximum since its organization in 1877. An assistant surgeon has been added, under the new law, since last muster ; showing a gain in members present of one at muster. The *esprit du corps* of this company is fully maintained, and it is one of the model companies of the service. Per centage present, 85.57. Roll neatly and correctly made out.

PHILIP H. BRIGGS, Inspector General,

Dated September 4, 1884.

and Mustering Officer.

FINAL WORDS.

It is now nearly half a century since the Troy Citizens Corps was formed. During those years it has passed through nearly all the vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, including even actual disbandment. Now, replanted and more firmly rooted than ever, it bids fair long to continue, instinct with a vigorous life. The ranks are full. There is a general spirit of comradeship that makes dissension impossible. The treasury is well filled,

*Below are the figures from the muster-roll of 1884 :

Present for duty: Officers, 4 ; sergeants, 6 ; corporals, 8 ; musicians, 2 ; privates, 69. Total, 89. *Absent*: With leave, 4 ; without leave, 9 ; on furlough, 2. Total, 15. Total present and absent, 104.

with an ample surplus above all ordinary needs ; and there is no lack of additional cash whenever it is wanted. While feeling a cordial respect for the other most excellent companies which do honor to the national guard in Troy, the affection and enthusiasm of our boys are centred in the name and fame of the good old T. C. C. May kindly feeling, dauntless courage and good conduct ever hold the banner of the Corps high above the dust and keep it spotless.

FINIS.



APPENDIX.

THE CAPTAINS.

THOMAS TURNER.

Thomas Turner was born in Lansingburgh, N. Y., February 28, 1795. He served in the war of 1812, being an aid on the staff of General Wool at the battle of Plattsburgh. For fourteen years he held the position of superintendent of the Albany Iron Works, resigning it in 1836 to accept the superintendency of the State Bank department. At the end of his term of office he removed to Blossburg, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the large coal and iron interests in that vicinity of the late Erastus Corning. His death occurred at Blossburg on the sixth of April, 1842.

Captain Turner's experience in military service and in the management of men, together with his influential position and high character, were very useful for the solid organization of the Corps. He was unable to give much time from his active pursuits to the duties of drill and parade, and as soon as the company was apparently on a secure and lasting basis, he retired from the command. His term of office covered the first year of the existence of the Corps.

ALFRED H. PEIRCE.

Alfred H. Peirce was born in Troy, November 13, 1807. Soon after his birth his father's family removed to Albany. When about ten years of age, the future captain returned to Troy and entered the crockery store of his uncle, Benjamin Peirce. Here he remained until 1833, when he became a partner, the firm being B. Peirce, Son & Co. After the death of Benjamin Peirce, his son re-

moved to New York, and A. H. Peirce continued the business, associating himself with George Kellogg. The firm name was Peirce & Kellogg, and they occupied the old place, No. 235 River street, nearly opposite the Troy House. At Mr. Kellogg's death a new firm was formed, that of Peirce & King. Gen. Wm. T. King, Mr. Peirce's partner, was a native of Connecticut. He was at the time, and continued until his death, major general commanding the militia of that State. It was during the existence of this copartnership that the democratic party nominated and elected "Pierce and King" as President and Vice-President, respectively, of the United States. At the death of Gen. King, Louis Southwick became the partner, and Peirce & Southwick engaged largely in the gas and steam-fitting and plumbing business, making the crockery branch subordinate. Capt. Peirce retired from business in 1857. He died in Troy, August 18, 1864. When a young man, he was for some time connected with the Troy fire department.

Interested in military matters from early age, and disgusted with the mismanagement and inefficiency of the old State militia, he gladly took part, in 1835, in the formation of the Troy Citizens Corps. At the first election of officers, he was chosen first lieutenant, and in the succeeding year became captain. Captain Peirce remained in command of the company continuously for twelve years, and afterwards three times was chosen and served in the same place. He threw his whole soul into the success of the Corps, and so completely identified himself with its interests that our old citizens think of the Citizens Corps, its green uniform and Captain Peirce as inseparable. After retiring from the command of the Corps, Captain Peirce was made Colonel of the One Hundred Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M. Personally he was a whole-souled, genial gentleman, who, in his prosperous years, ranked high in the social and business life of his city. An unassuming and jovial companion, when in uniform and in command of his company he knew no one, had no favorites, and insisted sternly on rigid discipline. Many

an amusing story is told of some irate private who swore that he would whip the captain the moment his uniform was off. But somehow the whipping never took place.

JOHN S. VAN SCHAICK.

John S. Van Schaick was born on Van Schaick's Island in 1820. He was a book-keeper in the Manufacturers Bank through all his business career, excepting a few years when he was in the drug business with Elisha Waters, under the firm name of Waters & Van Schaick. Interested early and actively in the Corps, he was promoted from time to time through all the various grades. In September, 1848, when Capt. Peirce resigned, Lieut. Van Schaick was chosen to succeed him, and served until July, 1849, when his private affairs obliged him to resign.

JOHN H. WHITLOCK.

John H. Whitlock was born at New Haven, Conn., in October, 1811. He was the only son of the Rev. Samuel Whitlock, rector of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, in that city.

Being designed for mercantile life, after an apprenticeship in the employ of a Vermont merchant he came to Troy about 1828, and obtained a clerkship in the dry goods store of Knox & Morgan, on the corner of River and State streets. After several years of faithful service, he became a member of the firm ; and for some ten years Knox & Whitlock did an active business in the wholesale dry goods trade. After the dissolution of that firm, he entered upon the manufacture of britannia ware, and finally was engaged with the Lilly Safe Co. He died at Glens Falls, N. Y., July 7, 1866, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery in this city. His wife, daughter of the late Judge Samuel G. Huntingdon, survives him. Mr. Whitlock was a communicant at St. Paul's Church, and was always active in its work. In his younger days he was busied in both choir and Sunday school.

He was an early member of the Corps, and a staunch one. We find his name in the list of privates in 1839, among those who went to the Helderbergs. In 1846 he

was elected first lieutenant, and served in that capacity for the ensuing year. On the resignation of Capt. Van Schaick, in July, 1849, John H. Whitlock was chosen to succeed him. He was reëlected at the next annual election, November, 1849, and served with credit to himself and to the company. He was also elected captain in 1853, on the resignation of Capt. Jones, but business engagements prevented his accepting.

Captain Whitlock was an upright and high-minded man in all the relations of life, and as an officer and member of the Corps always did good service.

J. M. W. JONES.

J. M. Warren Jones was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., January 22, 1821. At the age of nineteen he came to Troy, and for some years was employed as a clerk in the retail grocery business, in that part of Congress street then called "the swamp." He was afterwards clerk in the Troy Book Store, No. 225 River street, and ultimately became its owner. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, buying an interest in the business of which he was soon sole proprietor. That business has expanded, until the "J. M.W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company" of to-day is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Chicago. In 1860 Mr. Jones was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Regiment Illinois militia.

In the Corps he was advanced through the various grades, until September, 1850, when he was chosen captain. He served as such one year and was again elected to that office in 1852, but declined.

RICHARD C. BARTON.

Richard C. Barton was born in Troy, August 7, 1809, being the youngest of the family of three sons and three daughters of Robert and Mary (Carpenter) Barton. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends. He received a good education at the Friends' school at "Nine Partners," Dutchess county, N. Y. At the age of nineteen he went to sea, and followed that life for six or

seven years. Several of his voyages took him to China. After returning to Troy, he went into the manufacturing business. In 1835, Mr. Barton married Louisa Davis, also a Friend. Two children, a son and a daughter, were the fruit of this marriage. The son served in the navy during the civil war, being paymaster on the United States steamer Huntsville, Capt. Peirce. While performing the duties of that position he was stricken down by yellow fever, of which he died in August, 1862. Capt. Barton's daughter was married in 1861 to Major James Cromwell, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment N. Y. V., who fell at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, at the early age of twenty-four. For about ten months in 1861, Mr. Barton was chief of the night police in Troy. In 1862 he removed with his family to Brooklyn, where he made his home until 1873. He then took charge of a large factory in Nashville, Tenn. There in the winter following, February 18, 1874, he died after a brief illness. His remains were sent to Troy and interred in Oakwood cemetery. In 1852 and 1853 R. C. Barton was elected second lieutenant in the Corps, and he was chosen captain for three years successively, in 1854-5-6. He had previously for two years held the presidency of the civil organization.

E. D. BLANCHARD.

Edwin DeWitt Blanchard was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county N. Y., March 29, 1830. From childhood to youth his intelligence was quite marked, and the manly traits in his character were very fully developed at his maturity. While a lad he became a clerk in a River street dry goods store. Three years later he entered, as a clerk, the collar establishment of Maullen & Blanchard. He had then but just attained his majority. The new firm were quite successful in business. After a few years he formed a partnership with William S. Earl (now of the house of Earl & Wilson), under the firm name of Earl & Blanchard. This partnership continued to the time of his death in 1859. They carried on a very prosperous business.

He became connected with the fire department, and was for some time captain of Engine Company No. 2. In this position, by his manly deportment, his fearlessness and decision of character, he commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was an officer in Mount Zion Masonic Lodge, an honorary member of the Burgesses Corps of Albany, of Continental Company B of the same city, and of other military organizations, both in and out of the State. He joined the Troy Citizens Corps in the days of Col. Alfred H. Peirce, and by his soldierly bearing, his untiring zeal and his liberal and gentlemanly social ways, he won steady promotion. In 1852 and 1853 he was elected third lieutenant, in 1854 and 1855 first lieutenant, and in 1857 captain. He took the command with a firm determination to restore the company to the prosperity of its palmy days. With unflagging energy, with watchful care and with unstinted generosity of time and money, he pursued this object, and in the two years of his captaincy the Corps took long strides towards better things. During his protracted illness he offered his resignation, but his company would take no action until it became imperatively necessary. He died November 3, 1859, of pulmonary disease contracted while doing fire duty. His memory is revered by the older members of the Troy Citizens Corps, who dearly loved Capt. E. D. Blanchard. He had no enemies. He was amiable in disposition, of social tastes, exemplary in his habits, thorough in his undertakings, dignified in bearing, a true friend, a loving and beloved son and brother, and an estimable citizen. As Captain Blanchard held such close relations to the Corps at the time of his death, we append at some length an account of his funeral from the *Troy Daily Times*, November 5, 1859, and from the *Arena*, November 7 :

The military and masonic funeral of the late Capt. E. D. Blanchard took place this afternoon. It was a demonstration indicative of the deep respect entertained for the lamented deceased by those who have long known his worth, and with whom he was most intimately connected, and was the most imposing funeral ceremony that has been witnessed in this city for many years. The Albany Burgesses Corps.

accompanied by Schreiber's cornet band, and Continental Company B, with the Brigade band, of both of which companies the deceased was an honorary member, arrived here soon after one o'clock, and were properly received by the Corps on Washington Square. A little before two o'clock the corpse was taken from the residence and conveyed to Christ church, under escort of six masonic bearers, who, on arriving there, were joined by six military bearers. The military, meanwhile, had marched to the church, which was entered in the appropriate manner.

The funeral ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Mr. Mulcahey. The impressive Episcopal ritual for the dead, always invested with ideas of holy solemnity, seemed peculiarly so under the circumstances on this occasion—the crowded state of the church, the presence of the military, the deep feeling which evidently pervaded the assembly. After the religious exercises had closed, the body was removed to the hearse by the following gentlemen who acted as bearers, half of them masons, the remainder military comrades of the deceased: R. W. Roberts, W. P. Tillman, G. P. Sanford, S. S. Stone, J. F. Porter, H. G. Adams, Capt. Spellman of the Burgesses Corps, Capt. Ainsworth of Company B, Capt. Kenyon of the 71st Regiment, and Lieut. Sims of the Troy Citizens Corps.

The funeral cortege then proceeded to Oakwood in the following order: Captain H. L. Shields, marshal. Doring's band. The Troy Citizens Corps, under command of Captain R. C. Barton: they wore their winter uniform and carried muskets. Hearse, with bearers. Albany Brigade band. Continental company B, of Albany, and Staff: a fine and soldierly appearing body. Schreiber's band of Albany. The Albany Burgesses Corps: the marching of this company was really wonderful; they moved as one phalanx, and, with nearly sixty men, presented a splendid appearance. Troy City Artillery, Lieut. Cross commanding, without muskets. Neptune Engine Company No. 2, thirty-five members. Masonic Fraternity, who numbered nearly one hundred, and in addition to the members of Mount Zion Lodge, there were large delegations from Apollo and King Solomon's Lodges. Mr. J. S. Keeler acted as marshal and J. D. Billings and William Madden as assistants. Mourners in carriages.

In front of the vault at Oakwood the body was deposited. The beautiful masonic burial service was read by Brother John S. Perry, who officiated on the occasion in an impressive manner. The choral part of the ceremony was conducted by J. W. Andrews, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. Laithe and Miss Yates. The lambskin, or white leather apron was deposited in the grave, and the masons marched around the bier, each one depositing in it as he passed a sprig of evergreen. Rev. Mr. Mulcahey pronounced the Episcopal benediction, and the Troy Citizens Corps fired a salvo over the grave. The procession then returned to the city.

Captain Shields made the most perfect arrangements, all of which were carried out to the letter.

H. L. SHIELDS.

Hamilton L. Shields was born in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1841 he entered William and Mary College at Williamsburgh, in that State. After remaining there one year he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, whence he was graduated in the class of 1846, in company with Geo. B. McClellan and Stonewall Jackson. Lieut. Shields was at once assigned to the Third Artillery, and on the breaking out of the war with Mexico, with his regiment he joined the army of invasion under Scott. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and El Molino del Rey, and in the storming of the Belen Gate of the city of Mexico. Twice in this brief but eventful campaign the young officer was brevetted for gallantry—at Molino Del Rey and at the Belen Gate. The war having closed, Capt. Shields returned to the United States, and shortly afterwards was appointed judge advocate on the staff of Maj. Gen. John E. Wool. This position he filled until his resignation from the army in 1854. Having taken up his residence in Troy, on the 5th September, 1859, the captain was unanimously elected to the command of the Citizens Corps. The Corps was then making an earnest effort to reëstablish its old time prosperity, and that this attempt was a complete success, was due very largely to the influence, wise management and thorough discipline of Capt. Shields.

G. F. SIMS.

George F. Sims was born in Troy, December 6, 1831. In his early manhood he served his apprenticeship to business as clerk in a mercantile house. Then obtaining a position in the Commercial and afterwards in the Troy City Bank, he steadily worked his way up from a clerkship to the responsible position of cashier. He was married in 1852 to Charlotte E. Belcher. At his death, March 31, 1881, he was survived by four of his six chil-

dren. Capt. Sims was an active and useful member of the Corps. When Capt. Shields resigned, in 1861, he was chosen to the command, and held the company together in those trying days as no one else could have done.

J. W. CUSACK.

James W. Cusack was born in Troy, July 3, 1832. In his early youth he entered the jewelry store of Dennis M. Fitch, at the corner of State and River streets. With him he remained steadily until 1857, when he bought him out, and thereafter conducted the business in his own name. Mr. Fitch was one of the charter members of the Corps. Capt. Cusack's brother, also, Lieut. Edward Cusack, was for many years a member and an officer of the Troy Citizens Corps. Growing up thus in a military atmosphere, it is not matter for wonder that the young clerk became early an enthusiast in things martial. Enlisting in the Citizens Corps in 1853,* he soon became proficient as a soldier. Passing through the non-commissioned grades in due order, in 1856 and 1857 he was elected third lieutenant, in 1858 and 1859, second lieutenant, and in 1860, first lieutenant. At the breaking out of the civil war, Lieut. Cusack's business was in such shape that he could not leave it without its total loss. Deprived thus of the opportunity of service in the field, he earnestly gave his time and military knowledge to help on efficient organization at home. Capt. (afterwards colonel) George Babcock formed, in 1861, a company of zouaves for home defence. In this company Lieut. Cusack accepted the position of first lieutenant. In 1862 the Twenty-Fourth Regiment was reorganized and put in shape for reliable service. George Babcock was appointed colonel, and various independent companies, which were in healthy condition, were absorbed in it. At the strong desire of those in authority, Lieut. Cusack raised a company, of which he was made captain. This was mustered into the State service as Company G, Twenty-

* J. W. Cusack was duly elected a member of the Troy Citizens Corps, September 21, 1853.

Fourth Regiment. It contained between eighty and ninety picked men, and became afterwards one of the crack companies of the militia of the State. When the riots occurred in Troy, in 1863, this company had not yet been armed and equipped. The muskets of the Troy Citizens Corps, which organization was then in feeble condition, were at the time stored in Fulton market armory. To accomplish the double object of saving these from the mob, and arming Company G, Capt. Cusack was ordered at once to take possession of them. This was done promptly, and in the anxious days which followed, no body of men were more useful or more justly confided in, than were Capt. Cusack and his company. The captain served his full term of seven years in the State militia, being promoted successively to the rank of major and to that of lieutenant colonel. When finally discharged from the service, he felt that he had done about his share of soldiering, and remained for some years in private life. When the Citizens Corps was re-organized, however, the spirit of old times was too strong to be resisted, and Col. Cusack was actively engaged in the work. Unanimously elected to the captaincy, his thorough military spirit and sterling personal character were invaluable in making the enterprise successful. Always at his post, always knowing just what he wanted of his men, and just how to make them do it, giving to the Corps time and care without stint, although often to the inconvenience and detriment of his business interests, the captain soon taught his men to feel at first respect, and then loyal affection for him. At the end of his five years term of service, he thought he had sacrificed enough for the military welfare of the State, and that he ought to step aside. But the Corps unanimously declined to agree with him, and showed so emphatic a disposition to stand by each other and by the captain that the latter felt compelled to surrender at discretion. The Corps propose to keep their prisoner.

LIST OF OFFICERS, MILITARY AND CIVIL, FROM 1835 TO 1864.

OFFICERS.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Captain ..	Thomas Turner ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..
First Lieutenant ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Luther R. Lasell ..	Charles E. Brintnall ..	Arba Read ..	Arba Read ..
Second Lieutenant ..	Erastus F. Brigham ..	Elias P. Selleck ..	Arba Read ..	Arba Read ..	William C. Halstead ..
Third Lieutenant ..	Lewis Lyon ..	Thomas Grenell ..	Thomas Grenell ..	Thomas Grenell ..	James Corning ..
First Sergeant ..	Henry R. Bristol ..	Erastus F. Brigham ..	Erastus F. Brigham ..	Erastus F. Brigham ..	Morton Fairchild ..
President ..	Joseph C. Potter ..	George H. Bull ..	George H. Bull ..	David M. De Freest ..	John T. Lamport ..
Vice-President ..	Franklin Cummings ..	Asst., C. L. Garfield ..	George H. Bull ..	William H. Mallory ..	William C. Halstead ..
Secretary ..					William H. Mallory ..
Treasurer ..					William C. Cook ..
	1840.	1841-2.	1843-4.	1845.	1846.
Captain ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..
First Lieutenant ..	John S. Van Schaick ..	John S. Van Schaick ..	John S. Van Schaick ..	Charles E. Brintnall ..	John H. Whitlock ..
Second Lieutenant ..	Boynton W. Knowlson ..	Boynton W. Knowlson ..	John W. Sprague ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	John S. Van Schaick ..
Third Lieutenant ..	J. M. Warren Jones ..	J. M. Warren Jones ..	John W. Sprague ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	Asa W. Wickes ..
First Sergeant ..	Edward Cusack ..	Edward Cusack ..	Morton Fairchild ..	Morton Fairchild ..	George H. Bull ..
President ..	Richard C. Barton ..	George Babcock ..	Morton Fairchild ..	Morton Fairchild ..	John B. Townsend ..
Vice-President ..	Prentiss L. Jones ..	Richard C. Barton ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	Richard C. Barton ..
Secretary ..	George Babcock ..	Asa W. Wickes ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	George Babcock ..
Treasurer ..	Benjamin F. Town ..	Asa W. Wickes ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	Clinton L. Adancourt ..	George H. Bull ..
	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Captain ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..	John S. Van Schaick ..	John H. Whitlock ..	J. M. Warren Jones ..	Alfred H. Peirce ..
First Lieutenant ..	John S. Van Schaick ..	Boynton W. Knowlson ..	John H. Whitlock ..	James T. Woolsey ..	James T. Woolsey ..
Second Lieutenant ..	Boynton W. Knowlson ..	J. M. Warren Jones ..	Edward L. Stone ..	James T. Woolsey ..	Prentiss L. Jones ..
Third Lieutenant ..	J. M. Warren Jones ..	J. M. Warren Jones ..	Edward L. Stone ..	Prentiss L. Jones ..	Bernard Montague ..
First Sergeant ..	Edward Cusack ..	Edward Cusack ..	Elijah W. Whipple ..	Richards H. Pattison ..	James T. Woolsey ..
President ..	Richard C. Barton ..	George Babcock ..	George Babcock ..	James T. Woolsey ..	Philip Casey ..
Vice-President ..	Prentiss L. Jones ..	Richard C. Barton ..	Prentiss L. Jones ..	James T. Woolsey ..	Philip Casey ..
Secretary ..	George Babcock ..	James T. Woolsey ..	Philip Casey ..	Elihu R. Rockwood ..	Elihu R. Rockwood ..
Treasurer ..	Benjamin F. Town ..	Elijah W. Whipple ..	James T. Woolsey ..	James T. Woolsey ..	Richard C. Barton ..
			John H. Warren ..	Ebenezer H. Virgil ..	Richard C. Bloss ..

¹ In 1841 only.² Resigned; succeeded by John H. Warren.³ Resigned; succeeded by Ebenezer H. Virgil.⁴ Resigned; succeeded by Philip Casey.⁵ Resigned; succeeded by John H. Whitlock.⁶ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.⁷ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.⁸ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.⁹ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹⁰ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹¹ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹² Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹³ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹⁴ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹⁵ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹⁶ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹⁷ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹⁸ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.¹⁹ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.²⁰ Resigned; succeeded by Edward L. Stone.

LIST OF OFFICERS, MILITARY AND CIVIL—CONTINUED.

OFFICERS,	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Captain.....	J. M. Warren	Alfred H. Peirce.....	Richard C. Barton.....	Richard C. Barton.....	Richard C. Barton.....
First Lieutenant.....	Edward Cusack.....	Edward Cusack.....	Edwin D. Blanchard.....	Edwin D. Blanchard.....	James Bowen.....
Second Lieutenant.....	Benjamin F. Town 2	Richard C. Barton.....	James Bowen.....	John A. Sims.....	John A. Sims.....
Third Lieutenant.....	William D. Van Arnam 3	Edwin D. Blanchard.....	John A. Sims.....	Asa W. Wickes.....	James W. Cusack.....
First Sergeant.....	Philip Casey.....	Philip Casey.....	William M. Ostrom.....	James Bowen.....	Zenas P. Ruggles.....
President.....	Philip Casey.....	Philip Casey.....	James C. Roth.....	James A. Leach.....	James A. Leach.....
Vice-President.....	George Sieggers.....	Robert Green.....	Zenas P. Ruggles.....	Marcus P. Griswold.....	James Euson.....
Secretary.....	William M. Ostrom.....	Joseph B. Heroy 4	George F. Sims 5.....	Zenas P. Ruggles.....	Charles H. Davis.....
Treasurer.....	Richard C. Barton.....	Richard C. Barton.....	Richard C. Barton.....	George F. Sims.....	George F. Sims.....
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861-3.
Captain.....	Edwin D. Blanchard.....	Edwin D. Blanchard.....	Hamilton L. Shields.....	Hamilton L. Shields.....	George F. Sims.....
First Lieutenant.....	James Bowen.....	John A. Sims.....	Ebenezer H. Virgil.....	James W. Cusack.....	Edward A. Ives.....
Second Lieutenant.....	John A. Sims.....	James W. Cusack.....	Jonas S. Heartt 6.....	Richard D. Bloss.....	Asa W. Wickes.....
Third Lieutenant.....	James W. Cusack.....	Jonas S. Heartt.....	Richard D. Bloss.....	George F. Sims.....	Samuel D. French.....
First Sergeant.....	Zenas P. Ruggles.....	Asa W. Wickes.....	Miles L. Riggs.....	Miles L. Riggs.....	F. Y. Van Schoonhoven.....
President.....	James A. Leach.....	John M. Landon.....	John M. Landon.....	Lewis A. Rousseau.....	Andrew B. Fales.....
Vice-President.....	Richard C. Barton.....	William J. Howes.....	William J. Howes.....	Thomas McManus.....	Charles W. Tillinghast.....
Secretary.....	Levin Crandell.....	Levin Crandell.....	William E. Kisselburgh.....	Benjamin D. Benson.....	Alpheus Richards.....
Treasurer.....	George F. Sims.....	Alpheus Richards.....	Alpheus Richards.....		Alpheus Richards.....

1 Resigned ; John H. Whitlock was elected ; he declining, Alfred H. Peirce was elected and served. 2 Resigned ; succeeded by John I. Thompson ; he resigned and was succeeded by Richard C. Barton. 3 Resigned ; succeeded by Edwin D. Blanchard. 4 Resigned ; succeeded by George F. Sims. 5 Resigned ; succeeded by James H. Van Arnam. 6 Resigned ; succeeded by James W. Cusack.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY OF INFANTRY,

(TROY CITIZENS CORPS)—FIFTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.

OFFICERS.		DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS
CAPTAIN.			
James W. Cusack,		February 3, 1877.	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
Walter P. Warren,		February 3, 1877.	Resigned, September 27, 1877
Ezra R. Vail,		September 27, 1877.	Resigned, December 20, 1878
LeGrand C. Cramer,		January 22, 1879.	Honorably discharged, December 5, 1882
James L. Thompson,		January 22, 1883.	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
Ezra R. Vail,		February 3, 1877.	Promoted to First Lieutenant, September 27, 1877
LeGrand C. Cramer,		September 27, 1877.	Promoted to First Lieutenant, January 22, 1879
James L. Thompson,		January 22, 1879.	Promoted to First Lieutenant, January 22, 1883
George D. Smith,		January 22, 1883.	
*THIRD LIEUTENANTS			
LeGrand C. Cramer,		January 1877.	Promoted to Second Lieutenant, September 27, 1877
G. LeRoy Livingston,		September 27, 1877.	Expelled April 29, 1878, S. O. 2, C. S., Head Qrs. 3d Division
James L. Thompson,		May 2, 1878.	Promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 22, 1879
George D. Smith,		January 24, 1879.	Promoted to Second Lieutenant, January 22, 1883
John H. Tupper,		January 22, 1883.	

* Of the T. C. C. Ranking as Privates in the N. G. S. N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY OF INFANTRY--CONTINUED.

OFFICERS.		DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
FIRST LIEUT. AND ASST. SURGEON.			
Clarkson C. Schuyler,.....		August 23, 1883.	Original appointment, to comply with Military Code S. N. Y. ....adopted 1883.
FIRST SERGEANTS.		Date of original appointment.	
G. LeRoy Livingston,.....		March 16, 1877.....	...Reduced to the ranks at his own request, September 27, 1877
William J. Macdonald,.....		September 27, 1877. *R. March 31, 1882..	..... Died, November 19, 1883
Wait H. Stillman,.....		February 21, 1884.....	.....
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.			
Wait H. Stillman,.....		March 6, 1877.....	..... Reduced to Sergeant at his own request, January 11, 1878
Elias P. Mann,.....		January 22, 1878. *R. March 31, 1882..	.....
SERGEANTS.			
James L. Thompson,.....		March 6, 1877.....	..... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, May 2, 1878
William J. Macdonald,.....		March 6, 1877.....	..... Promoted to First Sergeant, September 27, 1877
George D. Smith,.....		March 6, 1877.....	..... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, February 8, 1879
Joseph W. Burden,.....		March 6, 1877.....	..... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, January 5, 1878
John H. Tupper,.....		September 27, 1877. *R. March 31, 1882..	..... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, February 8, 1883
Wait H. Stillman,.....		January 11, 1878. *R. March 31, 1882..	..... Promoted to First Sergeant, February 21, 1884
Edgar L. Everett,.....		May 2, 1878. *R. March 31, 1882..	.....
Charles H. Tyler,.....		February 8, 1879.....	..... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, February 23, 1880
William H. Shields,.....		March 4, 1880. *R. March 31, 1882..	.....
William C. Buell,.....		February 15, 1883.....	.....
Herbert M. Caswell,.....		February 21, 1884.....	.....

* Honorably discharged on account of expiration of term of service, re-enlisted and re-appointed.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY OF INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

HISTORY OF TROY CITIZENS CORPS

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OFFICERS.	DATE OF RANK.	REMARKS.
CORPORALS.		
Charles B. Hubbell,	March 6, 1877. Reduced to the ranks at his own request, January 10, 1878
Elias P. Mann,	March 6, 1877.	.... Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant, January 22, 1878
Edgar L. Everett,	March 6, 1877.	.... Promoted to Sergeant, May 2, 1878
J. Wright Gardner,	March 6, 1877.	.... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, January 9, 1880
William H. Shields,	March 6, 1877.	.... Promoted to Sergeant, March 4, 1880
John K. Howe,	March 6, 1877.	.... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, June 5, 1877
Henry W. Lawson,	March 6, 1877.	.... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, January 10, 1878
Henry T. Smith,	March 6, 1877.	.... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, January 10, 1878
Charles T. Sinsbaugh,	June 5, 1877.	.... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, May 2, 1878
Herbert M. Caswell,	January 22, 1878. *R. March 31, 1882.	.... Promoted to Sergeant, February 21, 1884
Charles H. Tyler,	Jan. 22, 1878, *R. October 6, 1883.	.... Promoted to Sergeant, February 8, 1879
Henry C. Shields,	January 22, 1878. *R. March 31, 1882.	.... Honorably discharged, January 24, 1883
Charles A. Mosher,	January 22, 1878. *R. March 31, 1882.	.... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, February 8, 1883
William G. Carr,	May 2, 1878	.... Appointed Major and A. D. C. on 3d Div. Staff, Jan'y 2, 1880
William C. Buell,	May 2, 1878. *R. March 31, 1882.	.... Promoted to Sergeant. February 15, 1883
Charles W. Tillinghast, 2d,	February 8, 1879. *R. June 19, 1882.	....
Horace L. Hicks,	January 9, 1880. *R. March 31, 1882.	....
Frank W. Mackie,	March 4, 1880. *R. March 31, 1882.	.... Died, September 8, 1883.
J. G. Zimmermann,	March 4, 1880. *R. March 31, 1882.	.... Reduced to the ranks at his own request, February 8, 1883.
William B. Madden,	February 5, 1833.	....
William R. Bridges,	February 15, 1883.	....
Frank E. Norton,	February 15, 1883.	....
Thomas W. Lockwood, Jr	February 15, 1883.	....
Percy B. McCoy,	February 21, 1884.	....

* Honorably discharged on account of expiration of term of service, re-enlisted and re-appointed.

CIVIL OFFICERS, TROY CITIZENS CORPS.

1876—1884.

OFFICERS.	November 29, 1876.	February 20, 1877.
President.....	Walter P. Warren.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.
Vice President.....	Samuel D. French	Charles B. Hubbell.
Secretary.....	Alpheus Richards.....	Gilbert D. Robertson.
Treasurer.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden	Philip F. Vanderheyden.
	January 8, 1878.	January 9, 1879.
President.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.
Vice President.....	George P. Lawton.....	Charles D. Kellum.
Secretary.....	Gilbert D. Robertson.....	Charles M. Davis.
Treasurer.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden.
	January 8, 1880.	January 13, 1881.
President.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.
Vice President.....	Charles D. Kellum.	Charles D. Kellum.
Secretary.....	Charles M. Davis.....	Charles M. Davis.
Treasurer.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden.
	January 12, 1882.	January 11, 1883.
President.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.
Vice President.....	Charles W. Tillinghast, 2d..	Charles W. Tillinghast, 2d.
Secretary.....	Charles M. Davis.....	Charles M. Davis.
Treasurer.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden.

January 10, 1884.

President.....	Francis N. Mann, Jr.
Vice President.....	Seymour Van Santvoord.
Secretary.....	Charles M. Davis.
Treasurer.....	Philip F. Vanderheyden.

THE CHARTER MEMBERS.

It is believed that the following were all on the rolls within the first year of the existence of the company :

ADANCOURT, CLINTON L.	HART, WILLIAM E.
BELCHER, FRANKLIN	ILER, HENRY
BLISS, WILLIAM M.	KEELER, JAMES S.
BRIGHAM, ERASTUS F.	KENDRICK, SAMUEL E.
BRISTOL, HENRY R.	LASELLE, LUTHER R.
BULL, GEORGE H.	LEE, WILLIAM
CANNON, LEGRAND	LYON, LEWIS
CARPENTER, HORACE	MOORE, ABEL B.
CORNING, JAMES	MORGAN, EBENEZER S.
CUMMINGS, FRANKLIN	PEIRCE, ALFRED H.
CURRAN, JAMES	PHELPS, S. F.
DUNNING, MARTIN	POND, LOYAL S.
EATON, BRIGHAM L.	PORTER, JOSEPH C.
ELLSWORTH, LEWIS	READ, ARBA
ERKENBRAGDT, ABRAM W.	SELLECK, ELIAS P.
FAIRCHILD, MORTON	SOUTHWICK, LEWIS L.
FELLOWS, WILLIAM	SUYDAM, FERDINAND J.
FITCH, DENNIS M.	TURNER, THOMAS
FREEMAN, RICHARD	VAN ARNUM, JOHN
GARDNER, JAMES T.	VAN BUSKIRK, MORRIS
GARFIELD, CHARLES L.	VANDERHEYDEN, LEVINUS
GILBERT, LIBERTY	VAN SCHOONHOVEN, EDWARD
GRENELL, THOMAS	WARNER, EDWIN
HALE, RICHARD H.	WHIPPLE, ELIJAH W.
HANKS, OSCAR	WICKES, JOSEPH

MEMBERS, 1837-42.

1837.

All those* whose names appear in the preceding list are known to have been members in 1837, and in addition the following :

ANDREWS, JOHN C.	LORD, DANIEL S.
BALL, JAMES M.	PEASE, ENOCH
BISHOP, CHARLES B.	SMITH, HENRY
DEVOL, EDWARD	SMITH, SIDNEY
JONES, HENRY W.	TAYLOR, JOSEPH C.
KELLOGG, HENRY	WOODWARD, JAMES C.

1838.

D. M. DE FREEST.

1839.

Besides those in the Helderberg roll, the following were members in September, 1839 :

JOHN T. LAMPORT,	WILLIAM H. MALLORY.
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1840-2.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

* Except Messrs. Bliss, Ellsworth, Fellows, Lee, Morgan, Phelps and Pond.

ROLL OF THE TROY CITIZENS CORPS,

DECEMBER 10, 1839,

Comprising those who took part in the "Helderberg Campaign."
From the original orderly book of First Sergeant Morton Fairchild.

Captain, ALFRED H. PEIRCE.

First Lieutenant,	-	-	ARBA READ,
Second "	-	-	WILLIAM C. HALSTEAD,
Third "	-	-	JAMES CORNING.
First Sergeant,	-		MORTON FAIRCHILD,
Second "		-	EDWARD BRADLEY,
Third "			MATHEW FRAZER,
Fourth			ELIAS LASELL,
Fifth "			HENRY SMITH.
First Corporal			C. SUMNER DICKERMAN,
Second "			JAMES CURRAN,
Third "	-	-	CHARLES B. BISHOP.

PRIVATES.

ADANCOURT, CLINTON L.	HALSTEAD, CHARLES M.
ANDREWS, JAMES C.	HYDE, ROBERT H.
BOYNTON, UNDERHILL	KELLOGG, HENRY L.
BRACKETT, GEORGE	LASELLE, LUTHER R.
BREWSTER, GILBERT	LEMON, JAMES M.
BRINTNALL, CHARLES E.	MASTIN, NATHAN K.
BRISTOL, HENRY R.	MOORE, ABEL B.
BULL, GEORGE H.	PRESCOTT, CHARLES L.
CASEY, PHILIP	SAVAGE, EDWARD W. M.
CLARK, JAMES	SOUTHWICK, LEWIS L.
CONKEY, ITHAMER	SMITH, SIDNEY
COOK, WILLIAM C.	THOMPSON, ROBERT
CUSHING, ALVIN D.	TOWNSEND, J. B.
DE FREEST, DAVID M.	VAN ARNUM, JOHN
ERKENBRAGDT, ABRAM W.	VAN BUSKIRK, MORRIS
FONDA, JAMES R.	VAN SCHAIK, JOHN S.
FREEMAN, RICHARD	WHITLOCK, JOHN H.
GRENELL, THOMAS	WICKES, ASA W.
HAIGHT, WILLIAM S.	WINNE, WILLIAM C.
HALE, RICHARD M.	WILNER, WILLIAM J.

MUSICIANS.

JACOB FERMAN, Drummer.	HENRY PHILIPS, Fifer.
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SERVANTS, (colored.)

JOSEPH BURNS,	DAVID EDDY,
THOMAS VAN SCHAIK,	LEWIS BUTLER,
MARSHALL JONES,	

LIST OF NAMES ON THE ROLL OF THE CORPS,

Between September, 1846, and July, 1855.

ADAMS, WILLIAM L.	DUFFY, STEPHEN
ADANCOURT, CLINTON L.	EATON, GEORGE H.
AKIN, ORIN J.	EUSON, ⁺ JAMES
ALDEN, HENRY H.	FAVERO, MICHAEL
ALLEN, FREDERICK P.	FLAGG, JOHN L.
ALLENDORPH, HIRAM W.	FONDA, JAMES R.
ANDREWS, JAMES W.	FONDA, JR., ⁺ PETER
ARNOLD, GEORGE G.	FOSTER, JUNIUS G.
BABCOCK, CHARLES W.	FRAZER, M. H.
BABCOCK, GEORGE	FREEMAN, RICHARD
BARTON, RICHARD C.	GALUSHA, HENRY
BENTLEY, HENRY C.	GERSHEL, LEO
BILLS, B. GARDNER	GODSON, WILLIAM
BIRD, ORIN N.	GOODSPEED, ANTHONY
BISHOP, CHARLES B.	GOSS, WILBUR F.
BLANCHARD, EDWIN D.	GRAY, CHARLES O.
BLOSS, RICHARD D.	GRAY, WILLIAM R.
BOUGHTON, E. HENRY	GREEN, JAMES M.
BOWEN, JAMES	GREEN, ROBERT
BOYNTON, UNDERHILL	GREGORY, GEORGE F.
BRINTNALL, CHARLES E.	GRISWOLD, MARCUS P.
BRUSH, G. H.	HANSON, S. F.
BULL, GEORGE H.	HAIGHT, SAMUEL
BYRAM, THOMAS C.	HALLADAY, HORATIO H.
CARPENTER, HIRAM C.	HARRIS, THOMAS
CASEY, PHILIP	HAWLEY, EDWIN E.
CHURCH, CHARLES R.	HAZEN, EDWIN B.
CHRISTIE, JR., ROBERT	HEARTT, JONAS S.
COBB, GEORGE B.	HEROY, CLARKSON L.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM B.	HEROY, JOSEPH B.
COLLINS, JOHN D.	HOUGHTON, JOSIAH R.
CRANDALL, SPICER	HOUSE, MILLS M.
CRANDELL, LEVIN	HOWE, ARTHUR H.
CRANDELL, ALONZO,	HOWE, J.
CROUCH, JOSHUA R.	HOWES, WILLIAM J.
CRONIN, CORNELIUS	HUDDLESTON, WILLIAM D.
CUSACK, EDWARD	IVES, EDWARD A.
CUSACK, JAMES W.	JEFFERS, GEORGE A.
DAUCHY, 2D, N.	JOB, THOMAS
DAVIS, CHARLES H.	JOHNSON, CALEB
DEFREEST, S.	JONES, J. M. WARREN
DENISON, BYRON M.	JONES, PRENTISS L.
DENISON, DANIEL G.	

- JORDAN T. L.
KELLY, GEORGE M.
KINGSLEY, ARTHUR D.
KINNICUTT, SAMUEL A.
KIRCHNER, FERDINAND
KISSELBURGH, WILLIAM E.
KNOWLSON, BOYNTON W.
KOOH, H. H.
LANDON, JOHN M.
LANE, GEORGE T.
LASELLE, LUTHER R.
LAWTON, WILLIAM H.
LEACH, JAMES A.
LEMON, JAMES M.
LEWIS, W. H.
LOVELAND, GEORGE H.
LOYD, WILLIAM
MACARTHUR, CHARLES L.
MANN, CHARLES O.
MANN, WILLIAM D.
MARTIN, WILLIAM A.
MATTHEWS, CHARLES F.
MCARDLE, WILLIAM M.
MCCHESNEY, WILLIAM R.
MCCONIHE, ALONZO
MCCONIHE, JOHN
MONTAGUE, BERNARD
MOYSTON, JAMES M.
NEAL, EDWIN R.
NEHER, JOHN H.
NEWTON, G. F.
NICHOLS, C. H.
NORTON, W. H.
OLDFIELD, JOHN
OLMSTED, WILLIAM A.
OSTROM, WILLIAM M.
PACKARD, CHAUNCEY D.
PAINE, E. WARREN
PATTISON, EDWARD C.
PATTISON, ELIAS J.
PATTISON, RICHARD H.
PEIRCE, ALFRED H.
PRESCOTT, HENRY E.
POWERS, ELLIS K.
RANKEN, HENRY S.
RATH, THOMAS
READ, ARBA
RHODES, ALONZO C.
RHODES, P. A.
RICHARDS, ALPHEUS
RIGGS, MILES L.
ROBERTS, JAMES E.
ROCKWOOD, GEORGE G.
ROCKWOOD, ELIHU R.
ROTH, JAMES C.
ROUSSEAU, LEWIS A.
RUGGLES, ZENAS P.
RUNDELL, DARIUS
RUNELL, C. H.
SELLECK, JAMES K.
SHARP, SMITH
SHELDON, HENRY H.
SIEGGER, GEORGE
SIMONDS, BENJAMIN F.
SIMONS, WILLIAM H.
SIMONS, WILLIAM L.
SIMS, GEORGE F.
SIMS, JOHN A.
SMITH, ALFRED
SMITH, PETER
SMITH, SIDNEY
SPRAGUE, P. W.
STICKNEY, GEORGE W.
STILES, B. F.
STONE, EDWARD L.
STOVER, SAMUEL
STOW, FREDERICK R.
THOMPSON, JOHN I.
THOMPSON, ROBERT D.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM A.
TIBBITS, JR., GEORGE
TIBBITS, THOMAS M.
TILLY, THOMAS
TOWN, BENJAMIN F.
TOWNSEND, CHARLES H.
TOWNSEND, JOHN B.
TORREY, JOHN I.
VAIL, EZRA R.
VAIL, SAMUEL M.
VAN ARNAM, JAMES H.
VAN ARNAM, JOHN
VAN ARNAM, WILLIAM D.

VAN DEUSEN, ISAAC	WHITLOCK, JOHN H.
VAN SCHAICK, JOHN S.	WHYLAND, RALPH
VIRGIL, EBENEZER H.	WICKES, ASA W.
WARD, CYRUS M.	WILBUR, G. W.
WARNER, JOHN B.	WILLSON, R. W.
WARREN, JOHN H.	WILSON, GEORGE W.
WARREN, WALTER P.	WILSON, LUCIUS E.
WARWICK, JAMES	WILSON, ROMANZO V.
WATERMAN, WILLIAM	WINNE, A. WATKINS
WAY, SYLVANUS	WOOLSEY, JAMES T.
WHIPPLE, ELIJAH W.	WOTKYNS. ALFRED

Between 1855 and 1860, we find also the name of ISAAC VAN DEUSEN.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1860-61.

ALLENDORPH, HIRAM W.	LEWIS, WILLIAM H.
ANDREWS, GEORGE H.	MARSTON, WILLIAM E.
BARNARD, GATES H.	MACARDLE, GEORGE
BARRON, JOHN	McCOUN, JR., JOHN T.
BARTON, RICHARD C.	McMANUS, THOMAS
BEACH, MILES	MONTAGUE, BERNARD
BENSON, BENJAMIN D.	NORTON, CHARLES M.
BLOSS, RICHARD D.	OLMSTED, WILLIAM A.
BOWEN, JAMES	OTIS, GEORGE H.
BUCKLEY, THOMAS M.	POWERS, ELLIS K.
CALDER, WILLIAM F.	RANKEN, HENRY S.
CHAMBERLIN, BENJAMIN	RANKEN, WILLIAM J.
COX, WILLIAM S.	RICHARDS, ALPHEUS
CRAMER, LeGRAND C.	RIGGS, MILES L.
CUSACK, JAMES W.	ROUSSEAU, LEWIS A.
DOUGHTY, WILLIAM H.	SHIELDS, HAMILTON L.
EUSON, JAMES	SIMS, GEORGE F.
FALES, ANDREW B.	THOMPSON, GEORGE S.
FLAGG, JOHN L.	THOMPSON, WILLIAM A.
FRENCH, SAMUEL D.	TIBBITS, THOMAS M.
FULLER, JOSEPH W.	TIBBITS, WILLIAM B.
GERSHEL, LEOPOLD	TILLINGHAST, CHARLES W.
GREEN, MOSES C.	TILLY, CHAUNCEY
GREGORY, GEORGE G.	TILLY, THOMAS
HALLADAY, HORATIO H.	VAIL, EZRA R.
HOWES, WILLIAM J.	VAIL, SAMUEL M.
HOWE, ARTHUR H.	VANDERHEYDEN, PHILIP F.
IVES, EDWARD A.	VAN SCHOONHOVEN, FRANK Y.
KISSELBURGH, WILLIAM E.	WARREN, WALTER P.
LAFIURA, JOSEPH	WHEELER, LOUIS C.
LANDON, JOHN M.	WICKES, ASA W.
LAWTON, WILLIAM H.	WOODRUFF, HENRY C.
LEACH, JAMES A.	

General Head-Quarters, State of New York,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Albany, February 3d, 1877.

Special Orders No. 7.

Application in proper form having this day been received for the organization of a Company of Infantry, to be attached to the 10th Brigade, 3d Division, National Guard, State of New York, said Company is hereby organized with the following named officers, who will be commissioned with rank from this date, viz :

Captain James W. Gusack.

First Lieutenant Walter P. Warren.

Second Lieutenant Ezra R. Vail.

Said Company will be known and designated as the Sixth Separate Company of Infantry, of the Tenth Brigade, National Guard, State of New York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

Franklin Townsend,

Adjutant General.

Head-Quarters, Tenth Brigade,

Third Division, N. G. S. N. Y.

February 5th, 1877.

Respectfully transmitted with
congratulations.

Alonzo Alden,

Brig. Gen.

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY, INFANTRY,

TROY CITIZENS CORPS,

FIFTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.

(Mustered as the Sixth Separate Company, Tenth Brigade.)

MUSTER ROLL, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1877.

 Captain, JAMES W. CUSACK.

First Lieutenant, - WALTER P. WARREN,

Second Lieutenant - - EZRA R. VAIL.

ADAMS, CHRISTOPHER C.	GARDNER, HORACE S.
ALSOP, FRANK O.	GARDNER, J. WRIGHT
ARNOLD, G. WALTON	GETMAN, TIMOTHY W.
ASHLEY, JAMES F.	GOULD, GEORGE V.
AVERY, FREDERICK W.	GREEN, EDWARD M.
BAERMANN, PALMER H.	GREGG, JR., ROBERT
BALKEN, J. HENRY	GRISWOLD, JOHN WOOL
BARNES, FRED. R.	HALL, ALEXANDER M.
BATES, EDGAR D.	HAMBLIN, MYRON P.
BLAKE, FREDERICK	HARRINGTON, JOSEPH H.
BOUGHTON, EDWARD H.	HERBERT, JUSTIN P.
BRIDGES, WILLIAM R.	HOWE, JOHN K.
BROWN, MILTON P.	HOYT, THOMAS S.
BROWNELL, JOHN J.	HUBBELL, CHARLES B.
BUELL, FREDERICK F.	IDE, JAMES M.
BUELL, JR., WILLIAM C.	KELLOGG, GILES
BURDEN, JOSEPH W.	KELLUM, CHARLES D.
BURDEN, WILLIAM F.	KELLY, W. JOHN
BUSH, STEPHEN C.	LAWSON, HENRY W.
BYRAM, THEODORE A.	LAWTON, GEORGE P.
CARR, WILLIAM G.	LINEY, JOHN L.
CASWELL, HERBERT M.	LIVINGSTONE, G. LE ROY
CHURCH, ANDREW M.	MAC ARTHUR, ARTHUR
COX, EDGAR W.	MACDONALD, WILLIAM J.
CRAMER, LE GRAND C.	MACKIE, FRANK W.
DAVIS, CHARLES M.	MADDEN, WILLIAM B.
DRAKE, CHARLES F.	MANN, ELIAS P.
EDDY, CHARLES G.	MASON, WILLIAM P.
EVERETT, EDGAR L.	MENEELY, ANDREW H.
FISK, E. JAY	MOSHER, CHARLES A.
FOSTER, SAMUEL	NEWTON, FRED. M.

NORTON, FRANK E.	SMITH, WILLIAM H.
PAGE, PHILIP J.	STILLMAN, WAIT H.
PEASE, CHARLES S.	THOMPSON, JAMES L.
PHILLIPS, LEVI	THOMPSON, WILLIAM A.
POTTER, CHARLES E.	TOMPKINS, WILLIAM C.
POWELL, GEORGE B.	TORRANCE, JAMES R.
RICKERSON, LEROY	TUPPER, JOHN H.
RISING, C. GOULD	TYLER, CHARLES H.
ROBERTSON, GILBERT D.	VANDERHEYDEN, PHILIP F.
ROBINSON, JOHN A.	VAN LOAN, FRANK
RUSSELL, JOHN L.	VAN ZILE, JOHN H.
SCHUYLER, CLARKSON C.	VAN ZILE, WILLIAM P.
SHAW, CHARLES H.	WALES, PHILIP M.
SHIELDS, HENRY C.	WELLINGTON, GEORGE B.
SHIELDS, WILLIAM H.	WILKINSON, JR., WILLIAM
SINSABAUGH, CHARLES C.	WOTKYN, B. MARSHALL
SLITER, HENRY C.	WOTKYN, TOM S.
SMITH, GEORGE D.	YOUNG, FREDERICK S.
SMITH, HENRY T.	ZIMMERMANN, JR. J. GODFREY

TRANSFERRED OR PROMOTED FROM THE COMPANY.

- BUTT, McCOSKRY, transferred to 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.
 CARR, WILLIAM G., promoted to Major and A. D. C., 3d Division
 N. G. S. N. Y.
 FOSTER, SAMUEL, promoted to First Lieut. 21st Separate Company
 N. G. S. N. Y.
 LAWTON, GEORGE P., promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and Judge-Advocate,
 3d Division N. G. S. N. Y.
 MAC ARTHUR, ARTHUR, promoted to Major and A. D. C., 3d Division
 N. G. S. N. Y.
 THOMPSON, E. RAY, promoted to Captain and A. D. C., 3d Division
 Staff, N. G. S. N. Y.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED,

BY REASON OF EXPIRATION OF TERM OF SERVICE.

Corporal HARRY C. SHIELDS,
PRIVATES.

ALSOP, FRANK O.	HOWE, JOHN K.
BALKEN, J. HENRY	JUDSON, HARRY P.
BASTABLE, DANIEL W.	KELLUM, CHARLES D.
BLAKE, FREDERICK	LINEY, JOHN L.
BOUGHTON, EDWARD H.	MARSHALL, EDWIN T.
BROWNELL, JOHN J.	McKALLOR, CHARLES
BURDEN, HOWARD H.	MOSHER, CHARLES A.
BUSH, STEPHEN C.	MOSHER, J. WILLARD
CLARK, WARREN G.	PEASE, CHARLES S.
COX, EDWARD W.	POWELL, GEORGE B.
DRAKE, CHARLES F.	RAYMOND, LEWIS W.
EDDY, CHARLES G.	ROSS, E. OGDEN
GARDNER, HORACE S.	SAXE, WILLIAM A.
GARDNER, J. WRIGHT	SMITH, WILLIAM H.
GETMAN, TIMOTHY W.	STONE, CHARLES R.
GRISWOLD, J. WOOL,	TEMPLETON, GEORGE A.
HERBERT, JUSTIN P.	TORRANCE, JAMES R.
HOLROYD, GEORGE E.	WILKINSON, JR., WILLIAM

DIED WHILE IN ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP.

MACDONALD, First Serg. WILLIAM J.	MACKIE, Corporal FRANK W.
MORSE, Private JOHN W.	WEBB, Private E. COLEMAN

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL
FROM DISTRICT.

AVERY, FREDERICK W.	BURDETT, EDWARD A.
BACON, J. BLUNT	BENSON, ROBERT C.
BARNES, ALFRED J.	CRANDELL, ALFRED W.
BATES, EDGAR D.	CUTLER, J. WARREN
BEMENT, ROBERT B. C.	DARLING, OSCAR L.
BURDEN, JOSEPH W.	DAUCHY, FREDERICK B.
BURDEN, WILLIAM F.	HARRINGTON, CHARLES H.

HUBBELL, CHARLES B.
 HUBBELL, MARK H.
 HYDORN, J. BARTLETT
 KELLY, CHARLES R.
 KELLOGG, GILES
 KNOWLSON, WILLIAM H.
 LAWSON, HENRY W.
 MANN, GEORGE W.
 MERRIFIELD, PAUL S.
 NEWTON, CHARLES L.
 NILES, FRANK E.
 PAMPINELLA, FRANK N.
 PATTON, EDWARD H.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM D.
 ROBERTSON, GILBERT D.
 ROBINSON, JOHN A.
 ROGERS, OSCAR H.
 RISING, C. GOULD
 TOLMAN, ALBERT H.
 VAN SCHOONHOVEN, LANSING
 VAN ZILE, JOHN H.
 WHITE, CHARLES A.
 WILBUR, CHARLES S.
 WILLIAMS, J. FRANCIS
 WOTKYN, B. MARSHALL
 YOUNG, FREDERICK S.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL

TO REDUCE COMPANY IN COMPLIANCE WITH AMENDED
 MILITARY CODE.

ADAMS, CHRISTOPHER C.
 ASHLEY, JAMES F.
 CHURCH, ANDREW M.
 COLES, EDWARD W.
 FISK, E. JAY
 GOULD, GEORGE V.
 HALL, ALEXANDER M.
 HAMBLIN, MYRON P.
 HARTY, JAMES
 IDE, JAMES M.
 MENEELY, ANDREW H.
 NEWTON, FREDERICK M.
 PAGE, PHILIP J.

PECK, JAMES C.
 PHILIPS, LEVI
 POTTER, CHARLES E.
 RICKERSON, LEROY
 RUSSELL, JOHN L.
 SHAW, CHARLES H.
 SLITER, HENRY C.
 SWEET, ALBERT
 THOMPSON, WILLIAM A.
 VANDERHEYDEN, PHILIP F.
 VAN LOAN, FRANK
 VAN ZILE, WILLIAM P.
 WOTKYN, TOM S.

DISCHARGED FOR PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

BYRAM, THEODORE A.
 CROSS, THOMAS C.
 MILLER, JOSEPH E.
 MOSHER, MARTIN R.

SINSABAUGH, CHARLES C.
 SMITH, HENRY T.
 WALES, PHILIP M.
 WHEELER, GEO. H.

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY, INFANTRY,

TROY CITIZENS CORPS,

FIFTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION. N. G. S. N. Y.

ROSTER, OCTOBER, 1884.

(The following as far as the list of Sergeants, is from the official register of the N. G. S. N. Y., Dec. 31, 1883.)

STATE ARMORY, RIVER STREET, NEAR FERRY STREET,

TROY, RENSSELAER CO., N. Y.

The Troy Citizens Corps was organized September 23, 1835, and chartered by act of Legislature, May 20, 1836; on the breaking out of the war the members of the company practically all joined in the U. S. forces, and the company was compelled to suspend all action as an organization. November 29, 1876, the company was re-organized, and February 20, 1877, mustered into the State service as the Sixth Separate Company, 10th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. Its designation was changed to 20th Separate Company, December 8, 1877, and to 6th Separate Company, February 4, 1878. Under the orders of the Governor of the State, the company aided the civil authority in December, 1839, in quelling resistance by the anti-renters; again, in 1844, under the orders of the mayor of Troy; in 1850, it assisted in suppressing a riot in the northern part of the city of Troy; and in July, 1877, during the railroad riots, it performed duty at West Albany, N. Y., at which time 97 men, out of a strength of 103, responded to the call.

NOTE.—For these lists, as far as to the war record, the historian is indebted to the courtesy of Maj. Isaac F. Handy, Clerk of the Corps.

SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY—FIFTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION.

NAME, RANK AND DATE OF RANK.	SERVICE.		Born.	Address.
	In the Armies of the United States.	In the National Guard.		
CAPTAIN.				
James W. Cusack, Feb. 3, 1877; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 10, 1877.	.....	Captain, Co. G, 24th Regt., Sept. 12, 1862; Major, Aug. 2, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jan. 6, 1869; honorably discharged. Oct. 4, 1869; Captain, 6th Separate Co., Feb. 3, 1877.	New York.	58 Second street, Troy.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
James L. Thompson, Jan. 22, 1883.	.....	Private, 6th Sep Co., Jan. 22, 1877; Sergeant, March 6, 1877; private May 2, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1879; First Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1883.	New York.	24 First street, Troy.
SECOND LIEUTENANT.				
George D. Smith, Jan. 22, 1883.	Private, Co. K, 2d N. Y. vols., May 20, 1861; Corporal; Sergeant; First Sergeant; honorably discharged as such on account of wounds, Sept. 24, 1862	Sergeant, Co. D, 24th Regt.; First Sergeant; First Lieutenant, Jan. 18, 1866; Quartermaster, 24th Regt.; resigned, Oct. 5, 1868; private, 6th Sep. Co., Jan. 22, 1877; Sergeant, Mar. 6, 1877; private, July 8, 1877; honorably discharged, March 23, 1882; private, 6th Sep. Co., March 27, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1883.	New York.	78 Grand Division street, Troy.
ASSISTANT SURGEON—FIRST LIEUTENANT.				
Clarkson C. Schuyler, Aug. 23, 1883.	.....	Assistant Surgeon, 6th Sep. Co., Aug. 23, 1883.	New York	21 First street, Troy.

SERGEANTS.

First Sergeant, - - - -	WAIT H. STILLMAN.
Quartermaster Sergeant, - - - -	ELIAS P. MANN.
EDGAR L. EVERETT,	WILLIAM C. BUELL,
WILLIAM H. SHIELDS,	HERBERT M. CASWELL.

CORPORALS.

HORACE L. HICKS,	FRANK E. NORTON,
CHAS. W. TILLINGHAST, 2d.	THOMAS W. LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLIAM R. BRIDGES,	CHARLES H. TYLER,
WILLIAM B. MADDEN,	PERCY B. MCCOY.

MUSICIANS.

JAMES F. MCCARTHY,	CHARLES C. VOSBURGH.
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PRIVATES.

ARNOLD, G. WALTON	GAY, WILLARD F.
BAERMANN, PALMER H.	GETTY, JAMES F.
BARNES, WILLIAM H.	GREEN, EDWARD M.
BREWSTER, FREDERICK C.	GRISWOLD, FRANK B.
BRINTNALL, CHARLES S.	HALL, DERICK L.
BROWN, MILTON P.	HARDEN, CHARLES H.
BUELL, FREDERICK F.	HARRINGTON, ARVIN W.
BURTON, CASPER V. W.	HARRINGTON, JOSEPH H.
CHAPIN, JAMES C.	HISLOP, THOMAS W.
CHURCH, CHARLES N.	HOLLEY, S. FRANK
CLEMINSHAW, CHARLES G.	HORTON, WILLIAM H.
COLLINS, GEORGE R.	HOYT, THOMAS S.
COMSTOCK, FREDERICK C.	HYDE, GEORGE F.
CRAGIN, IRVING F.	INWOOD, GEORGE
CURTIS, SAMUEL G.	KELLY, WM. JOHN
DAVIS, CHARLES M.	KEMP, JR., WILLIAM
DOUGLAS, EDWARD W.	KING, EDWIN A.
ENGLISH, LAWRENCE A.	KNICKERBOCKER, CHARLES E.
FARNHAM, CHARLES	KRUM, JR., FRANKLIN
FREAR, EDWIN A.	LEE, GEORGE H.
FRENCH, GEORGE L.	LLOYD, JAMES H.
FURSMAN, JAMES C.	LOBDELL, GEORGE
GALE, E. COURTLAND	LOBDELL, ARCHIE S.

MANN, FRANCIS N.	STRAIT, E. SMITH
MANN, HERBERT R.	SULLIVAN, ARTHUR W.
MANNING, JOHN G.	TAPPEN, CHARLES J.
MACLEAN, WILLIAM B.	THIESSEN, WILLIAM M.
MASON, WILLIAM P.	THOMAS, FRANK W.
MCCLELLAN, SAMUEL P.	THOMPSON, CHARLES E.
MORRISON, LEONARD	THOMPSON, E. RAY
MORSE, PHILIP A.	THOMPSON, JOHN E.
MURRAY, EDWARD F.	THOMPSON, HOBART W.
NEWELL, CHARLES A.	TOWNSEND, JR., RUFUS M.
NORTON, ROWLAND S.	*TUPPER, JOHN H.
POTTER, JR., WILLIAM H.	VAIL, THOMAS
RUSSELL, MARCUS D.	VAN SANTVOORD, SEYMOUR
SHELDON, GEORGE H.	WALKER, WILLIAM W.
SHERRERD, JOHN M.	WATERS, CHAS. VINTON,
SMITH, SAMUEL D.	WELLS, JOSEPH A.
SPALDING, ROWLAND A.	WHITON, WALTER L.
SQUIRES, ROBERT	WILKINSON, JR., JOSEPH B.
STEENBERG, WALTER S.	WRISLEY, WELLS H.
STOVER, EDWARD R.	ZIMMERMANN, JR., J. GODFREY

MEMBERS OF THE TROY CITIZENS CORPS NOT ENLISTED IN THE N. G. S. N. Y.

HARRY M. ALDEN, Lieut.-Colonel and Inspector Rifle Practice,
3d Division Staff N. G. S. N. Y.
ISAAC F. HANDY, Major and A. D. C., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel,
3d Division Staff N. G. S. N. Y. Retired.
ARTHUR MAC ARTHUR, Major and A. D. C., 3d Division Staff N. G. S.
N. Y.
PHILIP F. VANDERHEYDEN, Treasurer Troy Citizens Corps.

*Third Lieutenant T. C. C.; Private N. G. S. Y.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD GUARD, T. C. C.

WILLIAM E. KISSELBURGH,	169th N. Y. Vol.	and T. C. C.
EZRA R. VAIL,	- 24th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.	and T. C. C.
CHARLES W. TILLINGHAST,	- - - -	T. C. C.
BENJAMIN F. STILES,	- - - -	T. C. C.
SAMUEL D. FRENCH,	- - - -	T. C. C.
EBENEZER H. VIRGIL,	- - - -	T. C. C.
WILLIAM S. EARL,	- - - -	T. C. C.
PHILIP F. VANDERHEYDEN,	- - -	T. C. C.
HERMAN P. SCHUYLER,	- -	A. D. C., U. S. V.
WILLIAM E. GILBERT,	- 24th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.	
ORANGE S. INGRAM,	- -	" " "
ANDREW M. CHURCH,	- -	" " "
WILLIAM C. WINNE, JR.	- -	" " "
ROBERT W. HUNT,	- -	Capt. Cavalry, Pa. Vols.
LEROY MCLEAN,	- - -	Surgeon, 2d N. Y. Vols.
GEORGE H. OTIS,	- -	2d N. Y. Vols. and T. C. C.
JOHN L. RUSSELL,	- - - -	83d N. Y. Vols.
WILLIAM F. BISSELL,	- - - -	15th Conn. Vols.
WILLIAM A. THOMPSON,	- - - -	T. C. C.
WALTER P. TILLMAN,	- - -	30th N. Y. Vols.
HORATIO H. HALLADAY,	- - - -	T. C. C.
WILLIAM BARKER,	- - - -	113th N. Y. Vols.
CHARLES D. KELLUM,	- - - -	T. C. C.
JOHN H. REYNOLDS,	- - - -	104th N. Y. Vols.
TIMOTHY W. GETMAN,	- - - -	T. C. C.
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	- - - -	T. C. C.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

† Dead. * Served in New Corps. ‡ Served in Old Corps.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ADAMS, CHARLES H. | † BUSH, WALTER R. |
| ALDEN, BRIG. GEN. ALONZO | BUSH, JR., WALTER R. |
| * ALSOP, FRANK O. | * BUTT, MCCOSKRY |
| ANTHONY, JESSE B. | CALDER, J. FRANK |
| * ASHLEY, JAMES F. | CARR, MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH B. |
| * AVERY, FRED. W. | * CARR, MAJ. WILLIAM G. |
| † BARCOCK, COL. GEORGE | CLATWORTHY, JOHN |
| * BACON, J. BLUNT | CHAMBERLIN, COL. LEE |
| † BACON, JARED L. | * CHURCH, ANDREW M. |
| * BALKEN, J. HENRY | CHURCH, CHARLES R. |
| BARKER, REV. WILLIAM M. | CHURCH, HENRY S. |
| BARKER, STEPHEN W. | * CLARK, WARREN G. |
| BARKER, WILLIAM | CLEMINSHAW, CHARLES |
| * BARNES, ALFRED J. | CLOUGH, M. T. |
| * BASTABLE, DANIEL W. | CLUETT, EDMUND |
| BELCHER, CAPT. ABRAM N. | CLUETT, GEORGE B. |
| * BEMENT, R. B. C. | CLUETT, J. W. ALFRED |
| BENEDICT, COL. LEGRAND | CLUETT, ROBERT |
| † * BENSON, ROBERT C. | * COLES, EDWARD W. |
| BIRGE, JOHN T. | COWEE, DAVID |
| BISSELL, WILLIAM F. | COWEE, JAMES F. |
| BLACKINTON, FRANK R. | COWEN, ESEK |
| * BLAKE, FRED. | * COX, EDWARD W. |
| BLOSS, J. P. | † COX, WILLIAM S. |
| BOARDMAN, DERICK L. | CRAMER, E. W. |
| BONTECOU, DR. REED B. | CRAMER, GEORGE H. |
| * BOUGHTON, ED. H. | * CRAMER, LIEUT. LEGRAND C. |
| BRESLAN, JAMES H. | * CROSS, THOMAS C. |
| BRIGGS, DAVID C. | DAFT, LEO |
| BRIGGS, BRIG. GEN. PHILIP H. | * DARLING, OSCAR L. |
| BROCKWAY, GEORGE M. | DAUCHY, CHARLES H. |
| * BROWNELL, JOHN J. | DAUCHY, HARRY B. |
| BUCKLEY, C. E. | DORING, JR., CHAS. |
| BURDEN, HENRY | † DOUGHTY, W. H. |
| * BURDEN, HOWARD H. | * DRAKE, CHARLES F. |
| BURDEN, I. TOWNSEND | EARL, GARDNER |
| BURDEN, JAMES A. | EARL, WILLIAM S. |
| * BURDEN, JOSEPH W. | EDDY, JAMES A. |
| * BURDEN, WILLIAM F. | FARNSWORTH, MAJ. GEN. J. G. |
| BURDETT, EDWARD A. | FORD, DANIEL W. |
| BURTON, COL. M. H. | * FOSTER, CAPT. SAMUEL |
| * BUSH, STEPHEN C. | FREAR, WILLIAM H. |

- FREEMAN, GEORGE H.
 ‡FRENCH, DR. S. D.
 ‡FULLER, JOSEPH W.
 FILLEY, MARK
 FURSMAN, HON. EDGAR L.
 †GALE, MAJOR A. DEFOREST
 GALE, E. THOMPSON
 †GALUSHA, HENRY
 *GARDNER, HORACE S.
 *GARDNER, J. WRIGHT
 GAY, WILLARD
 *GETMAN, TIMOTHY W.
 GILBERT, EDWARD G.
 GILBERT, FRANK
 GILBERT, HON. URI
 GILBERT, WILLIAM E.
 GILLETTE, LT. COL. LEWIS W.
 GLEASON, SAMUEL O.
 GOLDMAN, LIEUT. H. J., U. S. A.
 GRISWOLD, CHESTER
 *GRISWOLD, JOHN WOOL
 HALL, BENJAMIN H.
 †HALLADAY, HORATIO H.
 †*HAMBLIN, MYRON P.
 HAMMOND, LIEUT. C. L., U. S. A.
 HARRINGTON, SR. ARVIN W.
 *HARRINGTON, CHARLES H.
 HEARTT, JONAS S.
 HIRST, J. R.
 *HOLROYD, GEORGE E.
 HOTCHKIN, ALBERT L.
 *HOWE, JOHN K.
 *HUBBELL, CHARLES B.
 *HUBBELL, MARK H.
 HUNT, CAPT. ROBERT W.
 HUTCHINSON, DR. J. C.
 ††HYDE, ROBERT H.
 IDE, GEORGE P.
 *IDE, JAMES M.
 INGRAM, ORANGE S.
 †JERMAIN, BARCLAY
 *JUDSON, HARRY P.
 *KELLOGG, GILES
 KELLOGG, GILES B.
 *KELLUM, CHARLES D.
 *KELLY, CHARLES R.
 *KELLY, W. JOHN
 KEMP, HON. WILLIAM
 †KISSELBURGH, LT. COL. WM. E.
 KNICKERBOCKER, W. W.
 *KNOWLSON, WILLIAM H.
 †LANDON, MAJ. JOHN M.
 †LANE, GEORGE T.
 *LAWTON, LT. COL. GEO. P.
 †LAWTON, COL. W. H.
 LOCKWOOD, THOMAS W.
 MADDEN, GEORGE C.
 *MANN, GEORGE W.
 MANNING, JOHN A.
 *MARSHALL, EDWIN T.
 *MASON, WILLIAM P.
 †MATHER, CAPT. JOSEPH
 *MCKALLOR, CHARLES
 MCLEAN, COL. LEROY
 MCLEOD, CHARLES A.
 *MERRIFIELD, PAUL S.
 MILLER, GEORGE W.
 *MILLER, JOSEPH E.
 MOSHER, ALFRED
 *MOSHER, CHARLES A.
 *MOSHER, J. WILLARD
 *MOSHER, MARTIN R.
 MURPHY, JR., HON. EDWARD
 MYER, LIEUT. A. LEE, U. S. A.
 *NEWTON, CHARLES L.
 *NILES, FRANK E.
 NORTON, REV. FRANK L.
 OLIVER, BRIG. GEN. ROBERT SHAW
 ORR, ALEXANDER M.
 ORR, FREDERICK W.
 ORR, S. ALEXANDER
 OSTRANDER, FRANK A.
 †OTIS, MAJ. GEO. H.
 *PAGE, PHILIP J.
 †PATCHIN, A. D.
 PATTERSON, HON. CHARLES E.
 *PRASE, CHARLES S.
 PECK, JOHN H.
 PHISTERER, COL. FREDERICK
 *POTTER, CHARLES E.

- *POWELL, GEORGE B.
 *PRESCOTT, WILLIAM D.
 PRICE, COM. CICERO
 †RANKEN, HENRY S.
 *RAYMOND, LEWIS W.
 REYNOLDS, JOHN H.
 ROBERTSON, JR., HON. GILBERT
 *ROBERTSON, GILBERT D.
 ROBINSON, DANIEL
 ROBINSON, GEORGE S.
 *ROBINSON, JOHN A.
 *ROGERS, OSCAR H.
 *ROSS, E. OGDEN
 ROY, JOHN F.
 RUSSELL, CAPT. JOHN L.
 SABBATON, F. A.
 SANFORD, S. B.
 *SAXE, WILLIAM A.
 SAXTON, S. B.
 SCHUYLER, HENRY P.
 STARKS, R. E.
 SHEPARD, WM. A.
 †SHERRY, JAMES H.
 †SHIELDS, CAPT. H. L.
 *SHIELDS, HARRY C.
 ††SIMS, GEORGE F.
 †SIMS, JOHN A.
 *SMITH, HENRY T.
 SMITH, LEVI
 SMITH, W. STONE
 *SMITH, WILLIAM H.
 SNIVELY, REV. THADDEUS A.
 SPICER, JOHN D.
 SQUIRES, NORMAN B.
 STEENBERG, COL. GEORGE T.
 †STILES, CAPT. B. F.
 *STONE, CHARLES R.
 †SQUIRES, JOHN N.
 *TEMPLETON, GEORGE A.
 THOMPSON, PROF. D. F.
 †THOMPSON, CAPT. GEORGE S.
 †THOMPSON, CAPT. I. GRANT
 †THOMPSON, JOHN I.
 †THOMPSON, JOHN L.
 THOMPSON, ROBERT H.
 †*THOMPSON, WILLIAM A.
 THOMPSON, REV. WALTER L.
 TIBBITS, DUDLEY
 TIBBITS, MAJ. LEGRAND C.
 †TILLINGHAST, CHARLES W.
 TILLINGHAST, JOSEPH J.
 †TILLINGHAST, THOMAS A.
 †TILLMAN, WALTER P.
 *TORRANCE, JAMES R.
 TORRANCE, W. M.
 TUCKER, HENRY O'R.
 TOWNSEND, MAJ. GEN. FRANKLIN
 TOWNSEND, MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK
 TUCKER, SAMUEL
 †*VAIL, FIRST LIEUT. EZRA R.
 VAIL, JR., LIEUT. COL. AARON
 †VANDERHEYDEN, PHILIP F.
 *VAN SCHOONHOVEN, LANSING
 VAN SCHOONHOVEN, W. H.
 VAN ZILE, OSCAR E.
 *VAN ZILE, WILLIAM P.
 †VIRGIL, E. H.
 VOORHEES, THEODORE
 VAUGHN, BRADFORD C.
 *WALES, PHILIP M.
 WARD, DR. R. H.
 WARNER, CHARLES
 WARNER, EBENEZER
 †WARREN, JOHN HOBART
 WARREN, HON. JOSEPH M.
 WEATHERBY, N. L.
 WELLS, GEORGE A.
 *WHEELER, GEORGE H.
 *WHITE, CHARLES A.
 *WILBUR, CHARLES S.
 *WILKINSON, JR., WILLIAM
 WILLARD, COL. JOHN P., U.S.A.,
 *WILLIAMS, JOHN FRANCIS
 WINNE, JR., CAPT. WILLIAM C.
 WOLFE, WILTSIE F.
 WOOD, HON. WALTER A.
 WOODWARD, CAPT. JOHN O.
 *WOTKYNs, B. MARSHALL
 †WOTKYNs, GEORGE D.
 *WOTKYNs, TOM S.
 WYLIE, BRIG. GEN. DANIEL D.
 *YOUNG, FRED. S.
 †YOUNG, WILLIAM H.

RECORD OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

*MARKSMEN.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Wait H. Stillman.....	41	40	45	48	39	41	46	42
J. Godfrey Zimmermann, Jr..	33	32	45	44	44	42	44	44
Horace L. Hicks	30	26	35	30	29	25	32	34
William H. Shields	30	25	38	32	30	...	25	32
G. L. R. Livingston.....	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joseph W. Burden	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edward M. Green.....	27	26	38	42	...	...	...	33
E. Jay Fisk.....	27	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
William G. Carr.....	27	26	37	...	...	...	...	...
William B. Madden.....	25	36	37	31	31	35	39	38
Edward A. Burdett.....	...	36	41	41	...	...	...	...
John K. Howe.....	...	36	27	27	...	...	...	...
Charles S. Pease.....	...	33	35	27	...	...	...	...
George P. Lawton.....	...	33	35	...	...	...	...	...
Elias P. Mann.....	...	33	41	36	35	36	38	35
E. Ray Thompson	32	33	33	33	...	...	27
Tom S. Wotkyns.....	...	32	30	29	...	...	...	...
John H. Balken.....	...	32	26	...	...	...	25	...
Gilbert D. Robertson.....	...	32	31	...	...	...	...	...
William P. Mason.....	...	31	38	30	34	...	...	30
G. Walton Arnold.....	...	31	40	35	25	30	30	37
Edward A. Frear.....	...	31	26	28	...	...	...	33
Fred. F. Buell.....	...	31	25	25	30	30	29	31
George F. Hyde.....	...	31	33	35	31	26	33	33
Charles H. Tyler.....	...	31	...	25	29	28	...	30
Giles Kellogg.....	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tom S. Hoyt.....	...	29	29	26	25	31	28	25
George D. Smith.....	...	28	28	...	29	32	36	31
Grove B. Young.....	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
William D. Prescott.....	...	28	32	...	...	...	...	...
Ezra R. Vail	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
James R. Torrance.....	...	28	27	...	...	...	...	...
Warren G. Clark.....	...	28	33	26	28	31	...	...
Mark H. Hubbell.....	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
William H. Barnes.....	...	27	27	27	26	29	26	34
Edward H. Boughton.....	...	27	30	26	36	32	31	...
Percy B. McCoy.....	...	27	27	37	33	...	30	30
Martin R. Mosher.....	...	27	34	...	...	...	...	...
Oscar H. Rogers.....	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charles S. Brintnall.....	...	26	28	33	31	26	36	29
Harry C. Shields.....	...	26	34	41	35	...	...	...
William J. Macdonald.....	...	26	32	26	26	35	...	...
John H. Van Zile.....	...	26	32	40	30	...	...	...
George E. Holroyd.....	...	26	28	27	...	...	...	...
Frank E. Norton.....	...	25	30	25	...	...	25	28
Robert C. Benson.....	...	25	26	31	36	...	...	...
Arthur Mac Arthur.....	...	25	27	...	...	...	...	...
Herbert M. Caswell.....	...	25	27	27	...	...	31	30
J. Warren Cutler.....	37	...	...	...	...	...
Palmer H. Baermann	34	36	27	25	31	29
Lewis W. Raymond.....	34	26	...	28	33	...
Fred. Blake.....	34	...	...	...	...	...
William A. Saxe.....	30	31	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

RECORD OF RIFLE PRACTICE—CONTINUED.

*MARKSMEN.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
John G. Manning.....							35	29
Thos. W. Hislop.....							33	32
Charles E. Thompson.....							33	33
Irving F. Cragin.....							32	25
Chas. E. Knickerbocker.....							32	42
Charles L. Newton.....							29	...
Clarkson C. Schuyler.....							27	29
John E. Thompson.....							27	29
Fred. C. Comstock.....							27	31
James H. Lloyd.....							26	25
Franklin Krum, Jr.....							25	38
Edward C. Gale.....							25	44
William W. Walker.....								34
S. Frank Holley.....								33
Samuel D. Smith.....								32
Joseph A. Wells.....								31
John M. Sherrerd.....								30
William H. Horton.....								28
Marcus D. Russell.....								26
Charles V. Waters.....								28
Thomas W. Lockwood, Jr....								28
Joseph H. Harrington.....								27
Rowland S. Norton.....								27
Fred. C. Brewster.....								27
John H. Tupper.....								27
Samuel P. McClellan.....								28
Charles A. Newell.....								28
E. Smith Strait.....								26
Samuel G. Curtis.....								26
James C. Chapin.....								25
Wells H. Wrisley.....								25
William B. MacLean.....								25
Edward R. Stover.....								25
Casper V. W. Burton.....								25
Charles M. Davis.....								25

* Qualification scores made at 200 and 500 yard ranges combined, for the State Marksman's Decoration.

CONSOLIDATED CLASSIFICATION RECORD.

Year.	Rank in N. G. S. N. Y.	Strength at last inspection.	Number practice- ing	Marksmen.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class, not practicing.	FIGURE OF MERIT.		
									Firing in ranks.	Individual practice.	General.
1877	36	103	22	10	No	Reco	rd.	93	Not a part of Rifle Prac- tice till 1880.	9.70	No classifica- tion till 1880.
1878	5	103	90	46	.	15	19	23		50.87	
1879	9	103	82	59	2	8	13	19		63.27	
1880	84	103	88	51	7	13	17	13		58.06	
1881	18	103	69	39	6	23	32	Discontinued 1881, and be- came third class.		48.72		45.68	47.20
1882	18	103	74	54	12	8	27		70.25	62.17	66.21
1883	34	103	86	49	20	17	15		48.46	63.76	56.11
1884		104	102	90	7	5	0	66.16	93.33	79.75	

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION,

By Brig. Gen. CHAS. F. ROBBINS, Gen. Inspector Rifle Practice, S. N. Y.,
for the year 1884.

90 marksmen x 100 9000

7-1st class x 60 420

5-2d " x 20 100

0-3d "

—

102 inspected. 102)9520(

78 volley and skirmish 70.

78 possible. Actual score

= 74 men x 25, 3700)2447(

Total,

Individual
figure of merit.

93.33

Figure of merit.

volley and skirmish

66.16

159.49

No. practicing, 102. Gen'l fig. (or $\frac{1}{2}$), is 79.75

NOTABLE OCCASIONS ON WHICH THE COMPANY HAS PARADED.

1877.

		No. present.
Feb. 20,	Mustered into National Guard at armory.....	94
Apr. 20,	Inspected by Maj. Geo. H. Otis at armory.....	98
May 15,	Presentation of colors to company by E. Thompson Gale at armory.....	92
24,	Parade and reception at Harmony Hall.....	93
30,	Memorial Day celebration.....	97
June 19,	Annual company parade.....	92
July 4,	Independence Day celebration.....	91
24-26,	On duty at West Albany. Labor troubles.....	98
27-28,	" " " ".....	101
Sept. 19,	Centennial celebration at Bemis Heights.....	86
Oct. 23,	Annual inspection and muster at Washington square by Maj. Geo. H. Otis.....	104
Nov. 20,	Reception at armory.....	109
Dec. 18,	Reception at armory.....	101

1878.

Jan. 14,	Funeral Bvt. Major Owen Hale, U. S. A.....	95
15,	Reception at state armory, presentation marksmen's badges.....	105
Feb. 19,	Reception at armory.....	100
Apr. 14-15,	Funeral of Col. Jas. R. Hitchcock, Ninth Regt. at New York city.....	72
23,	Reception at Harmony Hall.....	105
June 5,	Rifle practice at Grand View range.....	81
19,	Annual company parade.....	102
July 4,	Independence Day celebration.....	74
Sept. 26,	Annual inspection and muster at armory by Col. P. H. Briggs.....	92
Oct. 9,	Competition for Nevada badge at Grand View.....	50
Dec. 17,	Reception at armory.....	85

1879.

Jan. 14,	Reception at armory.....	87
Feb. 11,	" " presentation marksmen's badges,	92
Apr. 15,	Reception at Harmony Hall.....	95
June 9,	Annual inspection and muster on First street by Col. P. H. Briggs.....	91
17,	G. A. R. celebration at Albany.....	85
25,	Annual company parade.....	90

		No. present.
Aug. 19,	Excursion to Brighton Beach	85
30,	Reception Tibbits Veteran Corps on return from Philadelphia	58
Dec. 9,	Reception at armory	79

1880.

Jan. 13,	Reception and presentation marksmen's badges at armory	90
28,	Funeral of private John W. Morris	84
Feb. 13,	Funeral of Maj. Gen. Wm. B. Tibbits	75
20,	Celebration third anniversary entry into N. G. S. N. Y.	85
Apr. 13,	Reception at armory	95
May 16,	Attended St. John's Church	90
30-31,	Memorial Day celebration in New York	96
June 15,	Annual company parade at Troy with Albany Zouave Cadets as guests	99
June 21,	Annual inspection and muster on Green Island by Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver	97
Sept. 29,	Inspected at armory by Col. A. P. Corse	83
Oct. 13,	Rifle practice at Rensselaerwyck range	72

1881.

Jan. 11,	Reception at armory	95
21,	Reception to Gen. U. S. Grant (parade)	100
Feb. 8,	Reception at armory and presentation of marksmen's badges	102
Mch. 15,	Inspected by Lieut. Col. Aaron Vail, Jr., at armory	92
Apr. 13,	Presentation of badge to 1st Sergt. W. J. Macdonald,	92
19,	Reception at armory	100
May 30,	Memorial Day parade	96
June 7,	Inspected at armory by Lieut. Col. Aaron Vail, Jr.	87
16,	Annual company parade	93
28,	Annual inspection and muster on Green Island by Col. T. F. Rodenbough	89
July 3,	Presentation to Capt. J. W. Cusack	97
Sept. 19,	Excursion to Montreal	83
26,	Memorial parade, the late Pres. Jas. A. Garfield	89
Oct. 10,	Rifle practice at Rensselaerwyck range	72

1882.

Apr. 4,	Visit of ways and means committee of legislature at armory	81
18,	Reviewed by division inspector	98
Apr. 20,	Reception at Harmony Hall	97
May 9,	Reception of Lieut. Jas. L. Thompson on return from Europe	92

		No. present.
May 16,	Inspected at armory by Lieut. Col. Aaron Vail, Jr..	98
30,	Memorial Day celebration.....	100
June 15,	Annual company parade.....	98
July 17,	Rifle practice at Rensselaerwyck range.....	72
Sept. 18,	Excursion to Montreal.....	83
Oct. 26,	Annual inspection and muster at armory by Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver.	89
28,	Reception of Tibbits Veteran Corps on return from Philadelphia.....	74

1883.

Jan. 9,	Presentation of marksmen's badges at armory.....	94
24,	Reception and parade Dept. Encampment G. A. R..	86
30,	Reception at armory.....	93
Mch. 26,	Reception at armory to Gov. Cleveland and Gen. Carr and staffs ..	98
May 6,	Attended St. John's Church.....	89
8,	Inspected at armory by Maj. L. G. C. Tibbits.....	90
20,	Attended memorial service at St. Paul's Church to private E. Coleman Webb..	90
June 5,	Parade at Albany as guests of Albany Zouave Cadets	91
20,	Annual company parade.....	90
July 14,	Departure to State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill	83
15,	On duty " " "	83
16,	" " "	81
17,	" " "	78
18,	" " "	78
19,	Annual inspection and muster by Brig. Gen. P. H. Briggs, " "	88
20,	On duty " " "	79
21,	" " "	72
Sept. 4,	Reception Paterson, N. J. Light Guard. Thirty-two men paraded by agreement, balance excused.....	94
11,	Funeral of Corporal Frank W. Mackie.....	79
Nov. 23,	Funeral of 1st Sergt. William J. Macdonald.....	92

1884.

Feb. 12.	Inspected at armory by Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver.....	84
26,	Inspection of new state service uniform.....	86
Apr. 22,	Reception at armory.....	94
May 30,	Memorial Day parade.....	96
June 17,	Annual company parade... ..	98
25,	Rifle practice, first platoon, at Rensselaerwyck, 52	86
July 9,	" second " " 34	
4,	Laying corner stone new state armory.....	81

		No. present.
Sept. 4,	Annual inspection and muster at Pleasure Island by Brig. Gen. P. H. Briggs.....	89
Nov. 11,	Parade in armory, opening of drill season.....	95
25,	Parade " and inspection new service helmets.	94

SUMMARY OF DUTY PERFORMED.

	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
Number of out-door parades	11	8	6	10	7	12	10	5
Average attendance.....	96	85	85	87	88	86	89	90
Parades in armory.....	7	15	20	13	8	11	10	5
Average attendance.....	97	84	76	79	91	85	88	91
Company drills held.	26	32	14	16	23	24	24	27
Average attendance.....	85	80	69	72	74	74	75	79

THE WAR RECORD.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS entered the U. S. navy as paymaster May 24, 1862, and served in the same capacity throughout the remainder of the war. He was first appointed to the steamer *Mohawk*, and in 1865 was transferred to the monitor *Saugus*. His death occurred in 1866, from disease contracted in the service.

RICHARD D. BLOSS was commissioned major of the Second N. Y. V. at the organization of that regiment, and served until his resignation in the following summer.

CHARLES E. BRINTNALL was, at the breaking out of the civil war, colonel of the Twenty-fourth regiment N. Y. S. M. He took active part in the formation of a regiment which was mustered in as the Thirtieth N. Y. V. In this he was commissioned captain, but only a month later, May 21, 1861, he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel. The regiment was stationed in front of Washington, and Lieut. Col. Brintnall was given charge of the construction of a fort at Upton's Hill, Va. His accurate military knowledge here enabled him to render good service. In his zealous devotion to his duties, however, he contracted a disabling disease and was for that reason compelled to resign, March 11, 1862.

THOMAS C. BYRAM enlisted in the Eighth N. Y. S. M., Col. Varian, at the second call for three months' men, in May, 1862. With this regiment he served through McClellan's campaign on the peninsula. The term of service of the Eighth having expired, Mr. Byram enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth N. Y. V., and with it served through the remainder of the war. He was mustered out as corporal of Co. E.

PHILIP CASEY, long an active member of the T. C. C., enlisted early after the breaking out of hostilities, and

was commissioned first lieutenant in the Thirtieth regiment N. Y. V., with date from July 4, 1861. Going to the front at once, he was stationed with his regiment among the defenses of Washington, and was engaged, during the few months of his service, in helping complete those fortifications. The fatigues of camp life told severely on a frame ill adapted to endure the heat of a Virginia summer, and Lieutenant Casey was soon stricken with mortal disease. His death occurred October 24, 1861, at Upton's Hill, Va. The body was sent to Troy. As he had no relatives in the vicinity, the Citizens Corps took charge and gave their old comrade the burial of a soldier.

LEVIN CRANDELL, in the summer of 1862, was colonel of the Twenty-fourth regiment N. Y. S. M. On the 5th of August of that year, at the request of the war committee, he assumed command of camp Halleck at Troy. There were then in camp at that place about 100 enlisted men, the nucleus of a regiment. It was understood at the time that Major George L. Willard, of the regular army, was to have command of this regiment (the 125th) when organized. On the 28th of the same month the ranks were filled up to the maximum number, and about 180 men were left toward the formation of another regiment (the 169th). Col. Crandell was mustered in as lieutenant colonel on the 28th of August, 1862. When the regiment was placed on the cars, Col. Willard assumed command. They proceeded to Washington, D. C., and thence directly to Martinsburgh, Va., arriving there on the 2d of September. Their introduction to a soldier's life was inauspicious enough. Joining the Union force at Harper's Ferry, they took part in the severe two days' conflict at that place, which was closed by the disgraceful surrender of the post and 10,000 men under his command by Col. Miles. Thus ended abruptly the regiment's three weeks' experience of war. Col. Crandell's next battle was at Gettysburg. In a charge on the 2d of July, he commanded the regiment and Col. Willard the brigade. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth lost 84 officers and men killed and wounded. Col. Willard was killed. On the

3d of July Col. Crandell again commanded the regiment, which lost heavily in aiding to repulse Longstreet's charge. On the 4th he had command of the division skirmish line, receiving a slight wound. After the battle of Gettysburg, Lieut. Col. Crandell was promoted to the rank of colonel, and succeeded to the command of the regiment. This position he held at the battle of Auburn, on the morning of the 14th of October, 1863; on the afternoon of the same day at Bristow Station, and in a skirmish the next morning at Bull Run. In these actions the One Hundred Twenty-fifth lost quite heavily. In the latter part of November the regiment was engaged in a lively infantry fight at Locust Grove, near Mine Run. Here Col. Crandell received a slight flesh wound above the left knee. He remained in command, however, and participated in some severe skirmishing the next day. The colonel was engaged in the action at Morton's Ford, in February, 1864; at Tolopotamoy Creek, two days before Cold Harbor; in a lively skirmish the day before Cold Harbor, at the same place; and in the battle of Cold Harbor. On the 16th of June, 1864, at Petersburg, Col. Crandell commanded four regiments—the Thirty-ninth, One Hundred Eleventh, One Hundred Twenty-fifth and One Hundred Twenty-sixth N. Y. In this battle he was wounded in the face by a piece of shell. He was knocked senseless, the missile cutting his nose open and bruising his face so that the eye was swollen shut. However, on the 22d of the same month he commanded his regiment in another engagement. In this they lost heavily, owing mainly to the stupidity of the officers in command of the force. Col. Crandell was afterward in two engagements near Deep Bottom, on the north side of James River. In both of these battles he commanded what was known as the Consolidated Brigade of the Third Division of the Second Corps, consisting of ten veteran regiments, numbering in all about 4,500 officers and men. His last battle was at Ream's Station. This was fought by his division, and to those engaged was

quite as lively as Gettysburg. He was in command of the Consolidated Brigade, and was field officer of the day. Here he received a slight wound in the left foot. The numerous hardships of camp and battle had so undermined Col. Crandell's health that he was at last incapacitated for service, and was obliged to tender his resignation, which was accepted December 14, 1864. He was mustered out of the service on the 30th of the same month. Col. Crandell commanded his regiment in the capacity either of brigade or regimental commander in all but two general engagements in which it took part during the war. These two were the battles of the Wilderness in 1864, when he was on recruiting service, and the last battle of the war, in 1865. He was offered the promotion of brevet brigadier general by President Lincoln, but declined.

JOHN SCHUYLER CROSBY was born in Albany county, N. Y., September 19, 1839. He was a great grandson of William Floyd, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and was a lineal descendant of Gen. Philip Schuyler. In 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant in the First Artillery, regular army. With his battery, G, he served in Keyes's brigade, McDowell's division, Army of the Potomac, and shared in their various movements and engagements until promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and assigned to battery A of the same regiment. Joining his battery, then stationed at Fort Pickens, Florida, he was present during the siege of that post by Gen. Bragg. In April, 1862, he was promoted to the staff of Brig. Gen. Lewis G. Arnold, and was engaged with him at the capture of Pensacola, and in various subsequent expeditions in that vicinity. In the autumn of 1862 he was ordered to report for duty to Gen. Banks, commanding the department of the Gulf, and by him was appointed on the staff of Gen. T. W. Sherman. Under the orders of that general he rendered important services in organizing and drilling the volunteer batteries then arriving in the department. In the spring campaign of 1863, against Gen. Dick Taylor's

army in western Louisiana, he acted as assistant chief of artillery and chief of ordnance. For gallant conduct at the battles of Irish Bend and Fort Bisland, April 12-14, 1863, he was brevetted captain and major in the regular army. He was then assigned to the personal staff of Maj. Gen. Banks, with the rank of captain and aid-de-camp. He was the first officer who opened communications with Admiral Farragut, who, at that time, had run by the batteries at Port Hudson. In the execution of this duty Major Crosby passed from Alexandria down the Red River in a small boat, carrying dispatches also to Gen. Grant, then operating in the rear of Vicksburg. He served through the Texas, Red River, and Port Hudson campaigns as assistant adjutant general to Gen. Banks, and was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers for gallantry at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill. In 1864 he was promoted to the staff of Gen. Canby, serving with him as assistant adjutant general through the Mobile campaign. In August, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the Seventh N. Y. Heavy Artillery by Gov. Seymour, but declined the appointment, preferring to remain on the staff. After the capture of Mobile he was transferred, at the request of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, to act upon his staff as assistant inspector general. When Gen. Sheridan was appointed lieutenant general, Col. Crosby was appointed his personal aide, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In this capacity he acted until his resignation, January 1, 1872. He served through all the campaigns against the hostile Indians under both Sheridan and Custer.

C. SUMNER DICKERMAN, on the very day of the issuing of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for volunteers, met with a distressing accident which disabled him for military duty. This he never ceased to mourn, his ardent patriotism prompting him to give to his country all that he had. And all that he could do for the good cause, he did. He acted as assistant quartermaster in preparing the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth regi-

ment for the field, working night and day that no time might be lost. Then for two years he gave his time daily at the rooms of the sanitary commission in Troy, without compensation, and freely giving of his own money as well. In March, 1865, he was commissioned paymaster in the United States navy, and served in that capacity on the gunboats *Silver Lake* and *Essex*, in the Mississippi squadron. He was actively employed for some time leading searching parties in pursuit of Jefferson Davis. Constant toil and exposure to the miasma of the flooded Mississippi swamps brought on a fever, which left him with shattered health. He was discharged from the service in October, 1865.

MORTON FAIRCHILD entered the service of the United States at the beginning of the Mexican war, being mustered into service as captain of Co. I, First N. Y. Vols. He served honorably throughout Scott's campaign, leading his company under fire in all of the battles in the valley of Mexico. He was mustered out with his company, July 31, 1848.

CHARLES OSBORN GRAY, son of Gen. Thos. S. Gray and Ann Eliza Osborn, was born at Warrensburgh, N. Y., March 24, 1839. Just before the outbreak of the civil war, he was a student in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and at that time joined the Citizens Corps. After hostilities began, he threw himself earnestly into the cause of the union. By his own personal exertions, and mainly at his own expense, he raised two companies for the regiment which was afterwards mustered in as the Ninety-Sixth N.Y.V. He was commissioned major at the initial organization, and remained with his command for some time at Plattsburgh barracks, drilling and recruiting; ever ready to aid, with labor or money, the cause to which he had devoted himself. In recognition of his services in getting the Ninety-Sixth ready for the field, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel just before the regiment was mustered in, March 5, 1862. At once thereafter joining McClellan on the peninsula, he was present at the

siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburgh and battles of Fair Oaks. He commanded the regiment at the battles of Chickahominy Swamp, Railroad Bridge, Harrison's Point, and Charles City Cross Roads. September 25, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of colonel and to command the Ninety-Sixth. Being ordered with his regiment to North Carolina, he was engaged in Gen. Foster's operations on the coast of that state. The Neuse river at Kinston was crossed by a wooden bridge, covered by a *tête-du-pont*. This bridge the confederates had saturated with oil, and it was set on fire at the approach of our army. Gen. Foster ordered the Ninety-Sixth to charge across the bridge at a double quick, and carry the earthwork at the other end, which a battery of the Third Artillery was pounding at close quarters. Twenty feet on the blazing bridge the men recoiled from the smoke and flame, through which poured an iron hail from the rebel works. As the column wavered, Col. Gray seized the regimental colors and sprang to the front. He fell almost immediately, shot through the body with a minie ball. He lived an hour after the fatal wound was received. His body was conveyed to Newberne, and thence to his home at Warrensburgh. A handsome monument has since been raised to his memory. Lieut. Col. G. L. McKenzie, who succeeded to the command of the regiment, writes: "I can truly say that I never knew, or heard of, any man in the regiment, officer or private, who ever had any other feeling than love, respect and esteem for the memory of Col. Gray." To the Troy Citizens Corps that memory is precious.

JAMES M. GREEN enlisted among the first troops that went to the war from New York, as a private in the Seventy-First regiment N. Y. S. M. In this position he passed through the battle of Bull Run, serving with distinguished gallantry in a gallant regiment. A week after, he returned home and was commissioned captain in the Forty-Eighth N. Y. S. V., being appointed to the command of Co. F. He was mustered in August 31, 1861. Promotion soon followed. His commission as major bore date

July 18, 1862; that of lieutenant colonel, January 7, 1863. With his regiment he was engaged in the siege of Fort Pulaski. The first battery planted on the Savannah river was put in place, amid the mud of the swamps, by Captain Green and a hundred men from the Forty-Eighth. The siege of Charleston by Gen. Gillmore followed. Col. Green took active part in this, and, finally, on the 18th of July, 1863, he was ordered with his regiment to the famous and fatal assault on Fort Wagner. The Forty-Eighth swept up to the breach first. They went farther in than any other regiment; and they suffered almost total destruction. Col. Barton, early in the fight, was seriously wounded and borne from the field. Lieut. Col. Green succeeded to the command. Although soon wounded himself, he declined to give way, and led his gallant band straight on to the very centre of the fort. There, with his foot on the magazine, he fell, shot through the head. To one of the officers, who tried to give him help, he said, "It is all right; I shall live only a few minutes; go back and do your duty." With the other heroes who perished in that desperate charge, he was buried by the rebels on the field of his glory. A devout Christian amid all the temptations of camp life, an earnest patriot, a faithful and gallant soldier, James M. Green was honorable in his life. In his death he was a true hero.

MOSES C. GREEN raised a company for the Fifteenth N.Y. Engineers, and joined the regiment at Washington, December 29, 1861. His commission as captain was dated January 15, 1862. Captain Green took part with his regiment in the expedition with McDowell to Warrenton in April, 1862, and in the battle at that place. Afterwards the regiment returned to Alexandria, Va., and from there was sent to join McClellan before Yorktown. It was engaged in all the battles and hardships of the campaign on the peninsula, arriving at Harrison's Landing about the 1st of July. On the 13th of July Capt. Green was commissioned first lieutenant in the regular army, and was detailed for recruiting service, in

which duty he was engaged for about a year. In July, 1863, he joined his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., arriving there the day after the surrender to Gen. Grant. The regiment went from Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss., and from there to the Big Black River, where they went into camp. On the 29th of August, Lieut. Green was severely injured by the fall of a horse. These injuries proving so serious as finally to render him unfit for active duty, he was compelled to tender his resignation, which was accepted February 20, 1864.

T. CLEMENT HADDOCK was actively engaged in raising the Second N. Y. V., and was commissioned first lieutenant in that regiment as soon as the organization was completed. He served at Fortress Monroe and on the lower peninsula during the spring and summer of 1861, being engaged with the gallant Second at Big Bethel. In July he was promoted to the rank of captain. The hardships of camp life soon told severely on his health, and in November he was compelled to resign. A visit to Nassau was made, in the vain hope of restoration; but he did not recover, and died on the 9th of February, 1862. A brave soldier, a good officer, a true patriot, he gave his life for his country. Than this no man could do more.

ARTHUR H. HOWE began raising a company immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter. With sixty men he left Troy on the 8th of May, 1861. There was considerable delay about the organization of the regiment; but at last, mainly through the exertions of Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth church, a Brooklyn regiment, the Sixty-Seventh N. Y. V., to which Captain Howe's company was attached, was accepted by the government and placed in the field. The date of muster was June 24, 1861. Their first service was patrol and guard duty in Maryland. They were with McClellan in the advance to Centreville, and afterwards on the peninsula. There the regiment was engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks. At the last named battle, Capt. Howe left the hospital to take command of his company, and led them to the end of that day. He lost both his lieutenants and

nineteen men. During the seven days' battles, Capt. Howe was under fire every day, being on the picket and skirmish lines, and in the battles of Mechanicville, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. At Harrison's Landing he did duty as field officer, being part of the time in command of the regiment. The malaria of the swamps, followed by the great fatigue and almost utter loss of sleep during the retreat to the James, produced fever, from which the captain suffered for some time. Being at last able to return to duty, he was appointed brigade inspector on the staff of Gen. John Cochrane. In this position he served at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in Burnside's attempt to flank the enemy on the right bank of the Rappahannock. The fatigue of this campaign resulted in such loss of health as to compel him to resign his commission, which was accordingly done January 24, 1863. He was afterwards brevetted major N. Y. V.

ISAAC F. HANDY was born in Cohoes, Albany county, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1845. He enlisted as a private in Co. H, One Hundred Seventy-seventh N. Y. V., (10th regiment N. G. S. N. Y.), at Albany, Oct. 13, 1862. With his regiment he was on duty during its entire term of service, taking part in the engagements at Ponchartroula and Scivique's Ferry, La., and in the siege of Port Hudson. This last occupied over two months, the Confederates surrendering the post July 9, 1863. During the siege, skirmishes were of almost daily occurrence, and there assaults were made (May 27, June 11 and 14) in which the entire Union force were engaged, but which were not entirely successful. Mr. Handy was mustered out with his regiment, and on his return home was brevetted second lieutenant N. Y. V. by Gov. Fenton, for gallant and meritorious services. Oct. 4, 1865, Lieut. Handy enlisted as private in the Twenty-fourth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He was made second sergeant, Jan. 3, 1866, second lieutenant Jan. 2, 1867, and first lieutenant Jan. 13, 1869. May 3, 1870, he was promoted to aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, commanding Third

Division, N. G. S. N. Y. June 13, 1871, he was promoted to the rank of major, and June 24, 1876, was brevetted lieutenant colonel. During the labor riots in July, 1877, he was detailed as A. A. A. G. to Col. James R. Hitchcock, 9th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., who was in command of the brigade of Troops at West Albany. Having served for a continuous period of fourteen years as a commissioned officer, he was retired from active service and placed on the supernumerary list, July 11, 1881.

WILLIAM E. KISSELBURGH was mustered in at Albany September 1, 1862, as adjutant of the One Hundred Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. V., and was detailed to muster that regiment. He left for the front September 25, 1862. At Chain Bridge, Va., he was acting assistant adjutant general of a provisional brigade. He took part with his regiment in the siege of Suffolk, Va., in April, 1863, and in the severe skirmish on the Edenton road, in which Col. Clarence Buel, Maj. (now Gen.) Alden, and other officers and men were wounded. After the siege he was engaged in the raids to Blackwater river. He accompanied Gen Dix's celebrated "blackberry" raid to South Anna railroad bridge, fourteen miles from Richmond, in July, 1863, and was employed with troops in the effort to destroy that bridge and cut off communications from the rebel capital with Lee's army, then in Pennsylvania. In this affair the adjutant's horse was wounded. In August, 1863, the One Hundred Sixty-ninth was ordered to the siege of Charleston, S. C. With his regiment Capt. Kisselburgh was present through the operations for the reduction of forts Wagner and Sumter, until April, 1864. He was one of the first of the federal forces to enter fort Wagner upon its fall. In September, 1863, he was detailed as A. D. C. on the staff of General Vodges, commanding the second division of Gen. Gillmore's army. In April, 1864, he proceeded north with the Tenth army corps to join the army of the James at Gloucester Point. Gen. Vodges being ordered to the command of Portsmouth, Va., and its defenses, the cap-

tain went there with him, and served on his staff until April, 1865, when he was ordered to Florida. But Richmond having fallen, Lee's army surrendered, and the rebellion being practically at an end, Capt. Kisselburgh resigned his commission and returned home. He received from Gov. Fenton the brevet rank of major for faithful and meritorious services. After the war, upon the organization of the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, N. G. S. N.Y., Brig. Gen. Alden, Maj. Kisselburgh was commissioned adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and served seven years in that capacity.

JOSEPH LAFIURA entered the service in April, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company I, Second New York volunteers, and was afterwards made captain of Company H in the same regiment. With the gallant Second he served through all its battles, until the summer of 1862, when he resigned. In April, 1864, he was commissioned captain in the Tenth New York volunteers, and was engaged with this regiment in the battles of the Wilderness. He was mustered out in 1863, with the brevet rank of major, for meritorious service.

JOHN M. LANDON, immediately after the president's call for volunteers, in April, 1861, set about raising a company of infantry. This he intended for the Second regiment, but as his turned out to be the eleventh company, of course it could not be received. Some of the men scattered, but a portion remained together. With this nucleus the company was afterwards completed on June 1, 1861, as Company I, Thirtieth regiment N.Y.V., to serve two years. Being ordered to Washington, they arrived in that city just after the battle of Bull Run, and were stationed among the Virginia defences. Here they remained during the fall and winter, engaged in picket duty and in completing the fortifications for the defence of the capital. In the spring of 1862, the Thirtieth formed part of McDowell's army, and participated in the arduous manœuvres of that campaign, in the attempt to support McClellan. When Gen. Pope was given the command in Virginia, the Thirtieth was with him, and took part in the

battles of Groveton and the second Bull Run, and afterwards was at South Mountain in Maryland. At the second battle of Bull Run the regiment made a gallant, and, at the time, successful charge on a strong rebel position, but being unsupported was badly cut up and compelled to withdraw. At South Mountain Captain Landon and his men were again engaged. At the expiration of the term of service, he was mustered out with his comrades, June 18, 1863.

GEORGE F. LEMON at the beginning of the war was appointed major of the regiment which was organized as the First California, but which became the Thirty Second N. Y. V. With this regiment Major Lemon was present during the hard fighting of McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula, and in the battles immediately subsequent in Northern Virginia and Maryland, to South Mountain. His battle roll bears the names of West Point, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton's Gap and South Mountain. In the last named battle he was shot through the right thigh, the ball completely shattering the bone. Together with Colonel Matherson of the same regiment he was placed in the hospital at Pickettsville, Md. The colonel died from his wounds. Major Lemon was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry and devotion to duty. His death followed November 10, 1862, after long suffering. His remains were carried to the home of his family in Lansingburgh, and interred in Oakwood Cemetery.

CHARLES L. MACARTHUR was mustered into service as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Second N. Y. V., May 14, 1861. He served with his regiment in the department of Virginia until May, 1862, and in the army of the Potomac until July, 1862. October 23, 1862, he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and was assigned to duty as quartermaster of the first brigade, second division, third army corps. In this position he remained until the following spring. For a portion of the time during the winter he acted as quar-

master of the division. His resignation was accepted May 26, 1863. At the close of the war he was brevetted major N. Y. V.

JOHN MCCONIHE in 1857 removed from his native city of Troy to Nebraska. In 1860 he was appointed adjutant general of this territory, and led a very successful expedition against the Pawnee Indians. In the spring of 1861 he raised a company for the First Nebraska infantry, and was present in the varied events of the Missouri campaign of that year. In February, 1862, he was sent to Washington on official business connected with the department of Missouri. Although suffering from sickness, he joined his regiment in time to be in the thick of the fight at Shiloh. In that battle he was wounded in the left arm, the ball shattering the bone below the elbow. From the effects of this wound he suffered for fully a year. When the One Hundred Sixty-ninth N. Y. V. was formed, in the fall of 1862, Capt. McConihe was appointed its lieutenant colonel. The regiment was at first employed in provost duty in Washington. It served afterwards under Gillmore in South Carolina and Florida, under Butler at Fortress Monroe and under Grant in the overland campaign. Lieutenant Colonel McConihe was present in all these operations, rendering gallant service at the battle of Edenton, N. C., and at the siege of Charleston. He was made colonel of the regiment March 2, 1864, with rank to date from the 13th of February preceding. His townsmen presented him with a gold mounted sword, studded with jewels, as a token of their admiration of his valor. The last record on the rolls of the war department against the name of Col. McConihe, reads, "Killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864." His last command, just before his death, was: "Cease firing; fix bayonets and charge again. Dress up on the colors; *don't leave the colors.*" The order was given to meet a sudden emergency, and was wisely adapted to save the regiment from being cut to pieces. He fell immediately after and died almost instantly. His funeral services were held at

St. Paul's church in Troy, every flag in the city floating at half staff. The name of Colonel John McConihe is green in the memory of his fellow citizens of the republic for whose safety he gave his young and promising life.

JOHN T. MCCOUN entered the service as captain of Co. G, One Hundred Sixty-Ninth N. Y. V., September 20, 1862, and was discharged with the same rank March 7, 1865. He was engaged in battle at Falmouth, Edenton Road, Providence Church, Blackwater Ford, Carrsville, Hanover Junction, Siege of Ft. Sumter, S. C., Rantoul Bridge, S. C., Cedar Bluff, Florida, Chester Station, Walthal Junction, Hatcher's Run, Cold Harbor, Dutch Gap, Deep Bottom, Siege of Petersburg, Darbytown Road and Fort Fisher. His record was that of a good officer and brave soldier.

ROWLAND S. NORTON enlisted as private Aug. 13, 1862, in the One Hundred Thirteenth N. Y. V. This regiment, mustered in as infantry, Aug. 18, 1862, was changed in the following December to a heavy artillery organization, the Seventh N. Y. Leaving Albany on the 19th of August, the regiment reached Washington two days later and was immediately assigned to duty in the defences of that city. There they remained until the spring of 1864, when they were sent to the front in the Army of the Potomac, and were attached to the first brigade, fourth division, second corps. Later in the campaign, the Seventh was transferred to the fourth brigade, first division of the same corps. Mr. Norton was engaged in the battles of Spottsylvania, River Po, Milford Station, North Anna, Chesterfield Bridge, Tolo-potomoy, Cold Harbor, siege of Cold Harbor, Weldon Road and first and second Deep Bottom. He was appointed corporal Aug. 18, 1862, sergeant Aug. 1, 1863, sergeant major Aug. 10, 1863; was commissioned second lieutenant, Jan. 18, 1864, first lieutenant July 24, 1864, and captain of Co. K, Dec. 8, 1864. He was detailed for special duty during the campaign of 1864 as follows: Acting regimental quartermaster, Seventh N. Y. Vol. ar-

tillery; aid on staff of Col. Lewis O. Morris, commanding first brigade, fourth division, second corps; A. A. Q. M., fourth brigade, first division, second corps; acting commissary of subsistence, fourth brigade, first division, second corps. With the exception of a slight blow from a fragment of a shell at North Anna, Capt. Norton never was hit, and he was never on the sick list during his term of service. In February, 1865, he was returned to the command of his company, and on that date the regiment was ordered to Baltimore to garrison Fort McHenry and Federal Hill, and here, the war being closed, it was mustered out of service June 17, 1865. Thus ended a record of most honorable and gallant service.

WILLIAM A. OLMSTED, at the time a corporal in the Troy Citizens Corps, began recruiting at Fulton Market, then the armory of the Corps, on the 17th of April, 1861. One hundred and seventy-seven men were enrolled in a couple of days. Enough of these to form one company were accepted by the state, the rest going to other organizations. Corporal Olmsted was mustered in as captain of Company B, Second N. Y. V. In August, 1861, he was made lieutenant colonel of the same regiment, which rank he held until the Second was mustered out, May 26, 1863. He was with the regiment in all its services, excepting for a brief period when assigned to other duty. In Heintzelman's affair, June 25, 1862, he was in command of the regiment, and received honorable mention in the report of Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker. He commanded the regiment on various other occasions, including the battle of Chancellorsville, and remained in command from that time until the muster out. November 9, 1862, he was assigned to command the One Hundred Fifteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, and remained with them until January following, meanwhile leading them at the battle of Fredericksburg. In January, 1864, he was commissioned by the governor of the State of New York lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth N. Y. V., but was not mustered, as the regiment was not raised to the required strength. He was then

authorized to raise the One Hundred Eighty-Ninth N. Y. V., but before mustering them in was appointed colonel of the Fifty-ninth N. Y. veteran volunteers, and was ordered to join them immediately in the field with Grant. His commission as colonel bore date October 1, 1864. December 13, 1864, he was assigned to command the first brigade, second division, second army corps, and occupied this position through the remainder of the great struggle until the final surrender. At Hatcher's Run, in February, 1865, he was slightly wounded. Col. Olmsted was mustered out of service July 12, 1865, with the rank of brigadier general by brevet.

FRANCIS M. PLUM was commissioned first lieutenant of Company L, Second New York Cavalry, September 30, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, October 9, 1862, and served in Kilpatrick's command up to the time that dashing leader left the Army of the Potomac. Captain Plum was actively engaged in the many duties which made the cavalry arm so useful in that part of the field of war. He served under Bayard, Gregg and Davis, as well as Kilpatrick. He was with the last mentioned leader in his first famous raid on Richmond, which threw that city into a fever of consternation. This service was performed by Captain Plum's regiment, numbering only about four hundred men. He was also with Kilpatrick in his second memorable raid, in which the gallant Colonel Dahlgren lost his life. Captain Plum was wounded in the ankle in action near Tennallytown, July 11, 1864, during Early's raid through Maryland. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, September 10, 1864, his wound having crippled him for life. He was afterwards brevetted major N. Y. V. by Gov. Fenton, for gallant and meritorious services.

WILLIAM M. OSTROM served with the Second N. Y. Volunteers as first lieutenant until May, 1862.

GEORGE H. OTIS was first commissioned captain in the Second N. Y. Volunteers, was promoted to the rank of

major July 27, 1861, and served with that rank until his resignation, July 7, 1862.

BENJAMIN F. SIMONDS, being at the time a mere lad, was enlisted in the Troy Citizens Corps drum corps at its formation. When the three months' men were called out in 1861, he went as drummer with the Duryea zouaves. He was then sixteen years of age. With this regiment he was present at the battle of Big Bethel. In October, 1861, he enlisted as drummer in the Second N. Y. V., then commanded by Col. J. B. Carr. Mr. Simonds was the first one in camp to detect the approach of a hostile vessel when the *Merrimac* came from Norfolk to attack the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, and at Col. Carr's command he beat the long roll which called the regiment to arms. With the rest of the troops he witnessed the momentous naval combat which followed. He afterwards followed the fortunes of McClellan's army through the peninsular campaign, being present at most of the battles from Yorktown to Malvern Hill. On the 22d of July, 1862, he was honorably discharged from the service by an order of the war department dispensing with regimental bands. On the 13th of September, 1864, he again enlisted as drummer in the first brigade, third division, second corps. He was then present throughout Grant's campaign before Petersburg, until the close of the war. Having participated in the grand review at Washington, he was again honorably discharged from the service, May 31, 1865.

GEORGE D. SMITH enlisted as private in Co. K, Second N. Y. V., and was mustered in with that regiment, in May, 1861. He served through the peninsular campaign under McClellan, being engaged in all the battles of the gallant Second. Gallantry in battle and fidelity to duty obtained his promotion through the various non-commissioned grades, until he was made first sergeant of his company. At the battle of Bristow Station, the day before the second Bull Run, Sergeant Smith was shot through both thighs and left on the field. Here he lay for five days, without food or care, until the tide of battle

again flowed that way. He was then removed to Alexandria, Va., where he was discharged for physical disability, September 24, 1862.

JOHN W. SPRAGUE, being then a resident of Ohio, volunteered under the first call, April 19, 1861. He was elected captain, and his company became a part of the Seventh Ohio Infantry. This regiment was sent into Western Virginia, where, after considerable active service, Captain Sprague was captured and sent to Richmond. He was a prisoner there and in Charleston, S. C., for five months. Being then exchanged, he returned to Ohio, and was appointed colonel of the Sixty-Third Ohio Infantry. With this command he participated in the operations at Island No. 10 and New Madrid, in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka. On the 3d and 4th of October, 1862, the Sixty-third fought in the battle of Corinth, in which over one-half of the regiment were killed or wounded, but no ground was lost. Only one field officer (Col. Sprague) and two line officers escaped without death or wounds. In the latter part of 1863 the regiment reënlisted. Of the men present only seven declined to enter the service again. The colonel was soon after placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Thirty-fifth New Jersey and the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, and the Third Michigan Battery. With this brigade he joined General Sherman's army at Chattanooga, and did good service in nearly all the battles that occurred during the advance on Atlanta. On the 23d of July, 1864 (the day on which McPherson was killed before Atlanta), the brigade distinguished itself at Decatur, Ga., by defeating a vastly superior force of the enemy. "Colonel Sprague was then covering and guarding the train of the entire army, consisting of over four thousand wagons, containing almost all the supplies of the army. He was attacked by superior numbers, and the contest continued for more than four hours, but by his own bravery and ability, no less than by the courage and prompt obedience of his troops, the enemy were finally repulsed, and only one

wagon was lost. Col. Sprague's brigade lost two hundred and ninety-two men killed and wounded."* For this, and his previous gallant service, Col. Sprague was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, at the recommendation of General Sherman himself. Gen. Sprague was engaged in the battles and operations which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, was with Sherman in his "march to the sea," and at the capture of Savannah. He was also in the same army during the subsequent march and engagements between that place and Washington, and in the grand review of the victorious armies at the national capital. Then he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-first regiment in the regular army. This latter appointment, however, he declined. For a year and a half after the war closed he remained in the army, serving under his brevet rank, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. He then resigned and entered civil pursuits. The story of our war tells of many brave soldiers and brilliant leaders. But there are few records more stirring than that of Major General John W. Sprague. We quote again from "Ohio in the War." "Gen. Sprague is a man of fine personal appearance, tall, straight and well proportioned. His character is unimpeachable, and his influence with his regiment and afterwards with his brigade was almost unbounded. No one who knew him as a soldier failed to esteem and love him. He was always prompt, efficient and brave."

FREDERICK R. STOW entered the United States navy in the fall of 1863, as paymaster, and was assigned to the monitor *Weehawken*. This vessel was then employed with the rest of the union fleet and with Gen. Gillmore's army, in the attack on the defences of Charleston, S. C. On the 7th of September, soon after Mr. Stow came on board, the *Weehawken* was engaged in taking soundings and setting buoys under the guns of Fort Sumter, when unfortunately it ran fast aground. There the vessel remained for thirty-nine hours, exposed to a heavy fire at

*From "Ohio in the War."

easy range from Forts Moultrie and Beauregard, Battery Bee, James Island, Castle Pinckney and other smaller works. During the engagement a shot from the monitor exploded the magazine of Fort Moultrie, causing great slaughter among the garrison. At length the persistent labor of the crew was rewarded with success, and the ship floated. Firing a couple of parting shots at the rebels, the gallant monitor steamed out to the federal fleet, welcomed by the cheers of the thousands on its decks, and by the admiral's signal, "Well done, *Weehawken*." The officers and men of the ship were favorably reported by the admiral to the navy department for gallant conduct. On December 6, 1863, during a violent gale which was then raging, the *Weehawken* sank at its anchorage inside the bar of Charleston harbor, with four engineers and twenty-six of the crew. Mr. Stow was on the vessel when it went down, but was so fortunate as to escape with his life. All his papers and funds were lost. After this disaster, he was transferred to the steamer *Tristram Shandy*, and remained with it until his death, January 5, 1865.

WILLIAM B. TIBBITS raised a company for the Second N. Y. V., which was mustered in as Company G. His rank as captain dated from April 23, 1861. He served with the old Second through all its eventful history, being present at the battles of Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow and second Bull Run, New Market Bridge, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In October, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major, on the recommendation of Gen. Carr. He was then the senior and one of the only two original captains left in regiment. He had been with the Second on every picket, march and reconnoissance, in every skirmish and battle. At Bristow he was especially distinguished, and he had been mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct at Bull Run. His friends in Troy presented him with a sword. Being mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, in the summer of 1863, he at once set about

raising a regiment of cavalry. Of this regiment, the Twenty-first N. Y. (Griswold Light), he was appointed colonel, with rank from November 20, 1863. So excellent service did he perform in the cavalry that Gen. Hunter recommended his promotion, and the letter to the war department was incorporated in general orders and read at dress parade to each command in Hunter's army. He was brevetted Brig. Gen. U. S. V. October 21, 1864. The list of cavalry battles in which he fought includes New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Hillsboro', Snicker's Gap, Ashby's Gap, Kearnestown, Winchester, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Halltown, Ninevah, Rood's Hill and Liberty Mill. At the close of the war with the south, he was ordered to the west, and was employed for some time in duty on the plains. He was made a full brigadier general, and brevet major general U. S. V. He was finally mustered out of the service of the United States, January 15, 1866.

CHAUNCEY TILLY first enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, in Co. A, Twenty-fifth N. Y. S. M., for three months. This regiment went from Albany under Col. Bryan. Returning home at the end of his term of service, he then at once went to work assisting Capt. John Fryer to raise a company for the Forty-third N. Y. V., being promised a lieutenancy. Before the ranks were full, however, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and the resulting consolidation threw out a number of officers, among whom was Mr. Tilly. Being determined to go, however, he enlisted as first sergeant in Co. H, One Hundred Twenty-fifth N. Y. V., Col. George L. Willard. The regiment went immediately to the front at Martinsburg, Va., but after a few days there, took up their line of march for Harper's Ferry. The march was considerably accelerated by the fact that Stonewall Jackson was in rapid pursuit. The One Hundred Twenty-fifth was among the garrison of Harper's Ferry so infamously surrendered by Col. Miles, commandant of that post. Their arms and spare clothing were appropriated by the rebels, and the men were paroled.

After a few months in camp at Chicago, they were again ordered to the front and joined the army of the Potomac under Meade. At Gettysburg the regiment was stationed at the Round Top. After that battle it took part in pursuing Lee's army, being engaged at Williamsport, Falling Waters, and other places. In all these affairs the rebels were defeated. Then came the desperate fight at Bristow Station, where again the One Hundred Twenty-fifth were on the winning side, and captured the famous Washington Battery of Virginia. After some further unimportant engagements the regiment went into the Wilderness with Grant. Here, on the 10th of May, 1864, Sergeant Tilly was shot in the left shoulder, and disabled from further service. The bullet he still carries in his shoulder, as a lasting reminder of his gallant service in defending his country, on the field of battle.

THOMAS TILLY enlisted as corporal in the Thirtieth N. Y. V. in 1861. He was appointed color sergeant, and continued in that capacity until his discharge in the following November, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

THOMAS TURNER was engaged in the war of 1812, serving at the battle of Plattsburgh on the staff of Gen. John E. Wool.

GEORGE W. WILSON raised a company which was incorporated in the Second N. Y. V. as Co. E. of which he was made captain. He was with the regiment at Big Bethel, and was acting major at Fair Oaks and throughout McClellan's seven days' battles. After Malvern he received his commission of major, with rank from July 7, 1862. He was in command of the regiment at the second Bull Run and at Bristow. The shattered Second was then withdrawn to Alexandria; and in the following October Major Wilson was compelled to resign by disease which had become chronic.

LUCIUS E. WILSON enlisted as private in the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. volunteers, in May, 1861. He was

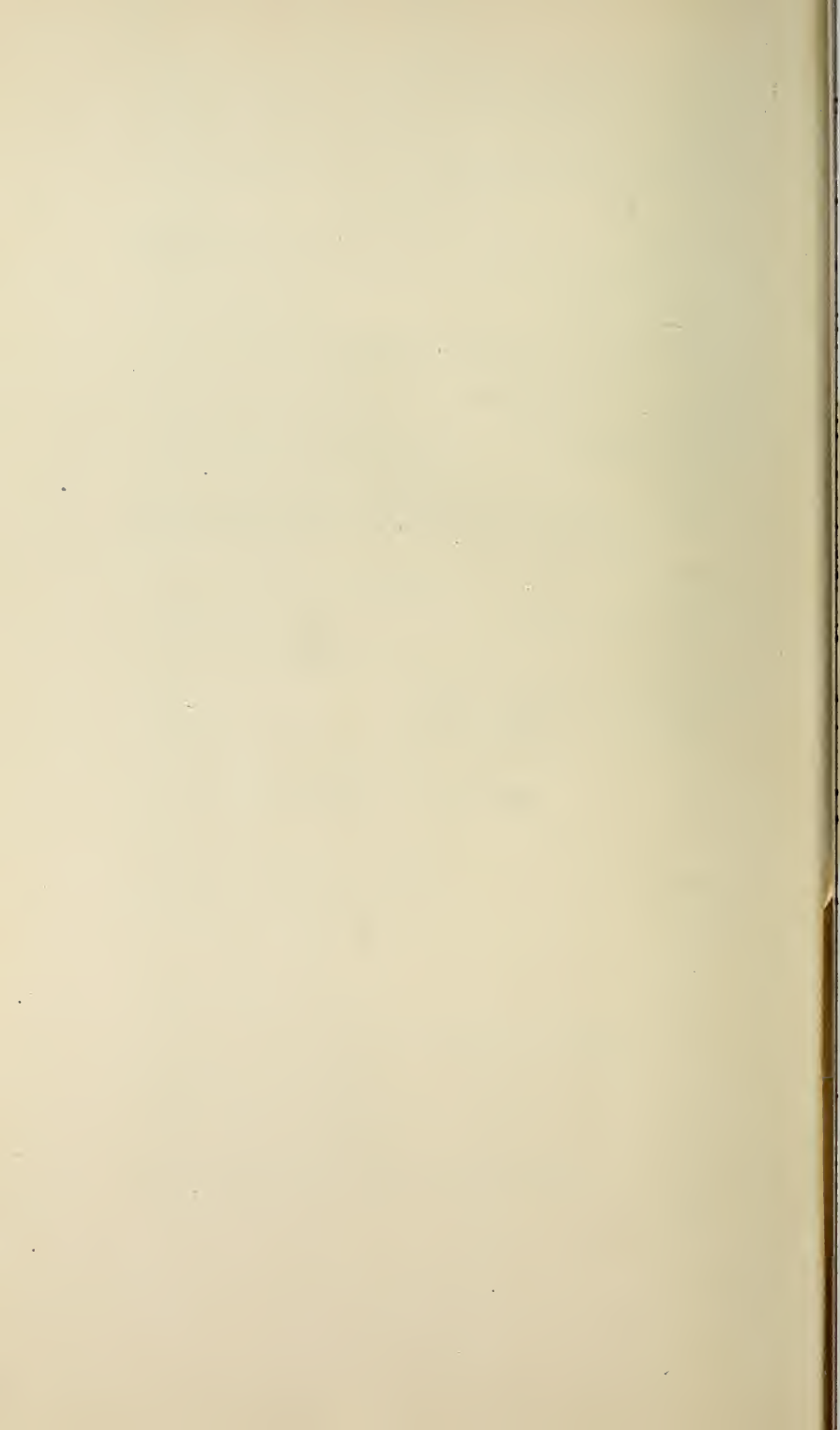
promoted successively through the various non-commissioned grades, was commissioned second lieutenant, February 6, 1862, first lieutenant, July 21, 1862, and captain, September 11, 1862. With the Twenty-second he was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, and at Antietam, and was honorably mustered out at the expiration of the term of service, June 19, 1863. Captain Wilson then raised a company of one hundred veterans, and with them joined the Second regiment N. Y. veteran cavalry, being mustered in as captain of troop A, with rank from October 15, 1863. The Second regiment was sent to the department of the Gulf, and did gallant service under Butler, Banks and Canby. Captain Wilson was in command of his company in the Red River expedition, at Mobile, and in a hundred skirmishes. He was mustered out with the regiment November 8, 1865, and was given the brevet rank of Major N. Y. V., for gallant and meritorious services. He was wounded by a shell in the right leg and hip at the battle of Bull Run.

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ERRATA.

On page 64, for Maj. John L. McEwen, read Maj. John S. McEwan.

On page 94, for Capt. Cruger, read Capt. Conger.

On key to company picture, and page 172, for Henry P. Schuyler,
read Herman P. Schuyler.

On page 128, for R. H. Squires, read Robert Squires.

On page 153, for Charles T. Sinsabaugh, read Charles C. Sinsabaugh.

On page 164, for Albert Sweet, read Albert Smith.

On page 173, for Edward A. Frear, read Edwin A. Frear.

On page 178, for John W. Morris, read John W. Morse.

On page 194, for Ninth Brigade, read Tenth Brigade.







APR 75

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA



